

VOL. VII. NO. 29.

GREENSBORO, N. C., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1900.

Price Five Cents

RUSSIAN LEGATION TO MOVE

WILL BE ESCORTED OUT OF PEKIN.

The Importance of the United States and France Pursuing an Identical Policy. Russo-American Proposals Produce Consternation in Germany—Emperor William Intended to Have the Master Hand in the Chinese Settlement.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 1.—The official Messenger publishes the text of a circular note to the Russian representatives for transmission to the powers, dated August 25. The note declares that as the principal task of the Chinese expedition has been attained, and as Russia is resolved to maintain her part in the intention of the powers for the preservation of the integrity of China, Gen. Linevitch has been ordered to escort the Russian legation, guarded by Russian soldiers, from Peking to Tien-Tsin.

ACTUATED BY UNSELFISH MOTIVES. Paris, Sept. 1.—The semi-official press recognizes the importance of France and the United States pursuing the identical policy in China. It is pointed out that both countries are actuated solely by unselfish motives.

PROPOSAL TO BE ACCEPTED. London, Aug. 31.—The Associated Press has official authority for announcing that the American-Russian proposal in favor of the withdrawal of the allied forces from Peking, with the view of facilitating negotiations for the conclusion of peace, has not only met with considerable favor at European chancelleries, but it is almost certain to be adopted. In the meanwhile, the question of employing Li Hung Chang as an intermediary is meeting with more favor, and, as the Associated Press has intimated in recent dispatches, will in all probability be settled affirmatively as soon as Li Hung Chang is able to obtain the necessary authority.

There is a growing conviction in official circles here that the withdrawal of the allies from Peking is the only practical procedure under the existing circumstances. There is, however, no doubt in official circles that it will be necessary for the powers to maintain their hold of the Taku forts and certain other strategic points until satisfactory terms are arranged and ample guarantees given by China for her future good behavior.

GERMANY THE PIVOT. London, Sept. 1, 4:20 a. m.—In the absence of further news from China the papers are again filled with discussions of the Russo-American proposals, which, so far as may be gathered from the representations of opinions in the various European capitals, are calculated to subject the unity of the allies to an exceedingly severe and dangerous test.

In Germany especially these proposals are so diametrically opposed to Emperor William's policy that they have produced something like consternation. As the Daily News editorially remarks: "Count Von Waldersee was assuredly not sent to assist in restoring the Empress Dowager."

It is recognized on all sides that Germany's decision is the pivot of the matter. Emperor William intended, by despatching Count Von Waldersee, to have the master hand in the Chinese settlement. Russia has taken the wind out of that officer's sails, and is now posing as the friend and protector of China.

The morning papers express the greatest suspicion of the intentions of Russia. Vienna specialists show that the Russo-American proposals have caused extreme annoyance there. It is believed that Austria-Hungary will follow in Germany's steps, but it is recognized in both Berlin and Vienna that the withdrawal of Russia and the United States from Peking would leave the other powers little opinion but to follow.

Mrs. Cozart at West Market. Mrs. T. G. Cozart, of Winston, delivered a splendid address on the subject of temperance at West Market Street church last night. The number in attendance was not so great as it should have been.

Mrs. Cozart is State secretary of the Young Woman's Christian Temperance Union and is interested in extending and building up the work. A local union will be organized at West Market Street church in the near future.

BANDITS SURROUNDED.

A Posse Closes in on Robbers Who Dynamited an Express Train.

By Wire to The Telegram. Cheyenne, Wyo., Sept. 1.—A report reaches here that the posse that went in pursuit of the four bandits who dynamited and robbed the Union Pacific express train at Table Rock Wednesday night had them surrounded at a wild spot in the "Bad Lands" of Southern Wyoming. Escape is thought to be impossible for the bandits.

The robbers are known to be well armed, and if they were thoughtful enough to provide themselves with food it may be many days before they can be starved out of their hiding place.

Ohio Rioters Arrested. By Wire to The Telegram.

Akron, Ohio, Sept. 1.—The arrest of the alleged rioters, who helped to destroy the public buildings on the occasion of the recent riots in this city, was begun last night. Great secrecy was maintained and twelve of the supposed leaders were captured, including John Lacy, a Kentuckian, and Sandy Clapper, an ex-convict.

More arrests will follow. The militia is held in the armory for fear of disturbances.

Two Anarchists Arrested. By Wire to The Telegram.

Berlin, Sept. 1.—Two German anarchists from New York were arrested here today. They arrived here on the Bremen Thursday. Their records were cabled from New York.

Location of China's Rulers. By Wire to The Telegram.

Paris, Sept. 1.—A dispatch from Shanghai says the Emperor and Empress Dowager are at Tai Hangu, capital of the province of Shanai.

2,000 British Released. By Wire to The Telegram.

Pretoria, Sept. 1.—General French has succeeded in liberating about 2,000 British prisoners.

LARGE CONGREGATIONS.

Mr. Little's Sermons at Westminster an Agency for Much Good.

The special services at Westminster church have been well attended all through the week. The largest congregation of the week was present last night to hear Mr. Little's sermon on "Sin—Its Character and Its Cure." The sermon was based upon the healing of the leper, as recorded in the first chapter of the gospel by Mark. The analogy between the disease of leprosy and sin was forcefully presented. The three points emphasized in this analogy were that leprosy and sin were both alike hereditary, incurable by human skill, and separating diseases. After thus pointing out the wretchedness and misery of sin, Jesus was presented as the only Savior from sin.

At 11 o'clock this morning Mr. Little preached a most helpful sermon to Christians on "The Duty of the Church Member to the Unsaved, and How to Perform It." Great emphasis was placed upon the importance of personal work for the Master, and the way of doing this work successfully was indicated.

Those who have been privileged to hear Mr. Little's series of sermons this week have enjoyed a rich spiritual feast. There will be preaching again tonight at 8 o'clock, and the services will be continued on tomorrow.

CAPT. GILMER PROMOTED.

He is Made a Major—Emperor of a Small Island.

It is reported that Capt. E. L. Gilmer, who is doing service in the Philippines, has been promoted and made a major. The news is received here with genuine pleasure by his multitude of friends, who know him to be a thorough soldier, as brave and intrepid as ever wielded a sword.

Capt. (or Maj.) Gilmer has charge of five towns on the island of Mindanao, and is "lord of all he surveys."

Two Farmers, Two Shot-Guns, Two Corpses

Centre Hill, Fla., Aug. 31.—A horrible tragedy occurred here today. Luke Merritt and S. M. Dixon had been farming on shares. In some way they became involved in a quarrel over the division of the crops. Each secured a gun and each shot and instantly killed the other.

YOUNG NEGRO BRUTE IN JAIL.

CHARGED WITH THE USUAL CRIME.

Joe Scales is the Fend and His Victim Was a Five-Year-Old White Girl—Crime Committed Near Wentworth—The Brute Captured and Brought to Greensboro for Safe Keeping—Feeling Against Him Very Strong and a Lynching Talked Of.

A young and lustful negro brute is confined in the Guilford county jail on a charge for which such fiends usually pay the penalty of death at the hands of an outraged and determined mob. The young negro's name is Joe Scales and he was brought over from Rockingham county yesterday evening for safe keeping.

The crime was committed near Wentworth a week ago, the victim being a five-year-old white girl. The negro made his escape immediately and was not captured until Thursday. Feeling against him in the vicinity of Wentworth is very high and it was not thought safe to confine him in the Rockingham county jail. It was whispered around that a mob was being organized for the purpose of taking charge of the brute and administering justice according to the code of Judge Lynch. In consequence of this he was brought to Greensboro by Deputy Sheriff Hutcherson yesterday evening and placed in charge of Sheriff Gilmer for safe keeping. Judge Hoke issued an order directing that he be confined in the common jail of Guilford county, subject to the demand of the proper officers of Rockingham county.

When Scales arrived here he was very nervous and appeared greatly relieved when he found himself securely confined in one of the steel cells of the new jail. It was said that a mob might come over from Rockingham during the night and attempt to take the prisoner, but no signs of a lynching party were seen.

Scales is a young negro, apparently not more than 16 or 17 years old. He will be tried at the next term of Rockingham Superior Court.

The subject of the last lynching that occurred in Greensboro was a Forsyth county negro. He also had been brought to this city for safe keeping, being charged with the same crime for which Joe Scales is imprisoned. After 12 o'clock one night a crowd from the Kernersville section rode into town and quietly took the prisoner from the old jail. He was placed astride a horse and carried out Walker avenue to what is known as the Kirkpatrick place, where he was swung to the limb of a convenient oak tree, and his body filled with bullets. The entire transaction was carried out systematically and quietly. The hoofs of the horses the men rode were muffled and made scarcely any noise at all. The first intimation many people had of the lynching was next morning, when the lifeless body of the negro was found hanging where his avengers had left it. That was 12 or 15 years ago. Of course the tree died, as a tree always does when a human life is taken on it. First, the limb over which the rope was stretched; then the other branches, and finally life was extinct from the trunk. A few years ago the old tree was cut down, but until this day the spot is regarded with abject horror by superstitious colored folks.

DOING A THRIVING BUSINESS. Chicken Thieves Getting in Their Work in All Parts of the City. Chicken thieves are now doing a prosperous business in Greensboro. For the past week or two chickens have been disappearing most mysteriously from all parts of town. In South Greensboro the situation has been especially annoying. Sometimes two chickens, sometimes eight, have been missed at their morning meal, and so far as is known, none of them have been heard from again.

A number of families have losses to report, and they want to know something of the thieves. But these nocturnal prowlers neither let a chicken squall, nor leave a foot-print in the yard, so that they are as hard to catch as were the professional pantry thieves of a year ago. The latter ravaged the city for more than a month, and not one was ever caught. Will it be the same with the chicken thieves?

WITH THE PREACHERS.

Where and by Whom the Word of Life Will Be Dispersed Tomorrow.

St. Barnabas church, eleventh Sunday after Trinity—Morning prayer and holy communion, and sermon by Rev. Horace Weeks Jones, the rector, at 11 a. m. Sunday school at 9:45 a. m. Evening prayer and sermon at St. Cuthbert's chapel at 8 o'clock in the evening. Sunday school at 3:30 p. m. At Westminster church tomorrow morning the Sunday school will meet at 9:45 o'clock, as usual. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. by Rev. A. A. Little. Mr. Little will also preach to the children at 4:30 p. m. The Westminster League will meet at 7:30 p. m. You are most cordially invited to all these services.

There will be preaching by the pastor at Grace Methodist Protestant church at 11 o'clock a. m. Sunday school at 9:45 a. m. No evening service.

St. Benedict's Roman Catholic church.—Mass and sermon on "The Gospel of the Day" at 9:30 a. m. Benediction of the blessed sacrament and sermon on "The Angels" at 8 p. m. Sunday school at 10:15 a. m. All are cordially invited.

The Christian denomination will worship in the Friends church at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Rev. J. O. Atkinson, of Elon College, will fill the appointment of the pastor. The public is cordially invited to attend. Members of other congregations will always receive a hearty welcome.

Rev. J. E. Thacker, of Norfolk, Va., will preach at the First Presbyterian church at 10:30 o'clock in the morning. Sunday school at 11:40. Collection for church expenses. There will be no evening service.

Mr. J. W. Bailey, editor of the Biblical Recorder, will conduct the services at West Washington Street Baptist church at 11 o'clock a. m. All are invited. There will be no service in this church at night.

A CONCERT COURSE.

The Gate City Band Will Give Six Entertainments of a High Order.

Realizing that it was necessary, from a financial standpoint, that something be done to perpetuate and support the organization, the Gate City Band appointed a committee to take the matter in charge. This committee did not like the idea of soliciting aid and recommended, as the most feasible plan, that the band give a series of concerts for the patronage of the public.

The recommendation was adopted and it was decided to give six concerts, one to be given every four weeks. The first concert will take place some time during the present month. Tickets for the entire course will be sold for \$1.50 each. A committee will wait on the people of Greensboro next week, with the hope and expectation of receiving liberal aid and encouragement.

THE LAST MEETING.

The J. F. F. Club Disbands Until Next Year—New Officers Elected.

The members of the Just for Fun Club met at the home of Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Bradshaw, on Summit avenue, last night, it being the last and twelfth meeting of the season. The occasion was one of the happiest of the many pleasant meetings held by this jolly club. The young people enjoyed themselves with dancing, games, etc. The following officers were elected for next year:

President—Hill M. Hunter.
Vice-President—Roland Hill.
Secretary and Treasurer—Clarence L. gerton.

Raw Recruits.

A batch army of recruits left Greensboro today. They were: Ernest W. Stewart, of Guilford College, and Teaford C. Shepherd, of Colville, Va., for the hospital service; Dick Marshall, of White Plains, and Washington L. Lewis, of St. Louis, Mo., for the infantry service in the Philippines, and Walter Holmes, colored, for the Twenty-fifth Infantry, which is stationed in the Philippines.

Association Adjourns.

The Piedmont Baptist Association, which has been in session at Cherry Street Baptist church, finished its business and adjourned this afternoon. The session has been both pleasant and profitable. Encouraging reports were made of the various branches of church work.

WILKINSON ELOPES AGAIN.

The Dover Doctor Who Ran Away With His Wife's Sister is Now on the Way to Texas With Her—She Met Him at a Philadelphia Hotel.

Special to the Charlotte Observer.

Philadelphia, Aug. 31.—Last night Dr. Howard M. Wilkinson, the young Dover druggist, and pretty Josephine Packard, his sister-in-law, eloped for the second time within three weeks. This time, however, Charlotte will not enjoy their society. They are speeding on their way to El Paso, Texas.

When Miss Packard left the apartment house at 1111 Walnut street, which her mother took her to on their arrival from Atlanta, she did not go to the home of her parents in Dover, as was thought. Although her mother at first commanded, then implored her to return home, the young woman stoutly refused. As a compromise she said she would consent to go to the home of a friend of the Packard family, named Morrison, who lives in Darby, a suburb of this city. At Darby the girl was allowed liberty, but was closely watched. She had promised not to communicate with Wilkinson for a week. The week was up yesterday. She purchased a newspaper, in which she read that Wilkinson was in this city, at the Imperial Hotel. She quietly left the Morrison house, came to Philadelphia on a trolley car, and, going to the hotel, sent her card up to Wilkinson, while she waited at a table in the ladies' restaurant.

When Wilkinson walked into the restaurant he was probably the most surprised, as well as the happiest man in Philadelphia.

"Josephine," he exclaimed, rushing towards her, "I thought you had given me up."

"Never, Howard," replied the pretty Dover girl, half laughingly, half sobbing. "Never in the world. They lied when they said it."

Fearful of possible pursuit, Wilkinson and Miss Packard got into a coupe and went for a long drive. It was after dark when they returned to the hotel for Wilkinson's baggage. From the Imperial they drove direct to one of the railroad stations, where they embarked on the long journey to the Southwest. Wilkinson seemed well supplied with money and spoke in the most hopeful terms of the future.

"It is my intention to establish myself in the drug business somewhere in Texas," he said. "In the course of time I expect to be free from the unhappy marriage I contracted with Josephine's sister and then Josephine and I will be joined in wedlock. It will be no use trying to separate us. We were intended for each other by fate and I will never give her up again, no matter who comes after me."

That Wilkinson had but little fear of pursuit was evidenced by his manner. In fact he let drop remarks which indicated that Miss Packard's parents had intimated that if Josephine eloped with him a second time they would let her go.

Wilkinson is under \$300 bail to appear in Dover during the October term of court for trial on the charge of desertion, brought against him by his wife, Josephine's sister.

A NEW BAKERY.

Mr. Kivett Will Open a First-Class Establishment Next Week.

A new business enterprise, to be known as the Gate City Bakery, is to be opened in Greensboro. It will be conducted by Mr. W. S. Kivett, who says he will run a first-class bakery in every respect. One of the best bakers in the State has been employed.

The business will be opened next Tuesday at 850 South Elm street. A delivery wagon will be put on the streets that day.

Improvements at the Guilford.

Some extensive improvements are to be made at the Hotel Guilford in the near future. A first-class steam heating plant is to be installed, several bath rooms added and other improvements made. The work will be done before cold weather.

The Baby Will Be Here.

Mr. P. J. Watkins, of the United States Army recruiting office at this place, offers a unique prize for the Central Carolina Fair. He donates \$2 in cash to be given to the fattest baby at the fair.

THIS AND THAT.

BY SHAWN.

Written for The Telegram.

POPULARITY—Is it well to be popular? Let those who enjoy such a favor say. To me, an onlooker, merely, of social movements, I should say that it is and that it is not. In us all there is more or less vanity. Many of us are so very vain as to deny our vanity. It is an active and essential principle of nature, nevertheless, and is capable of indulgence absolutely without the consciousness of the possessor. It isn't limited to the human family, but rules in all the animal kingdom. Indeed, the violet twined in a lovely woman's hair would add its own sweetness if it could, because of the compliment of having its frail life nipped for the service of beauty.

The horse, stilled by over-burden, will renew his energy under the stroke of a devoted hand. Consider how, in a circus, beasts and reptiles, once ferocious and deadly, overcome by kindness, put by their natural propensities in order to please their flatterers. The elephant, the most august and awkward citizen of the jungle, actually condescends to waltz for the entertainment of a multitude, marking time to the music of a man—a creature whom he would be pleased to smite with his terrific trunk and make deadly sport of, encountered in his native wilds.

Serpents forget their venom and twine around a woman's neck, pleased patrons of her beauty, because she flatters them into subjection.

Misers undo their treasure, besought by a woman's praise.

So, all who live are vain; there's no denying it.

But we still have wisdom here, that we accord this sensibility to others and deny it to ourselves.

Not over-indulged, it is a positive excellence, a virtue that mitigates, obscures and defeats many a hardship, many a pang. Others change their opinion of us, we lose their esteem, our worse qualities take precedence in the general view. The world is as prone to censure as to praise. And the great purpose of nature to develop strength in her creatures is so persistent that we excuse a vice, condone a fault, but abhor and denounce weakness, or pitying it the least, it is the pith of reproach, of scorn.

But foreign feeling does not altogether dispossess us of good purpose so long as pride of personality has any power of expression; and under well-bestowed, well-meant flattery, we yield to our better capacities according to our strength.

Now this matter of popularity. What is it? Only the simple quality of adaptability—the readiness to say a pleasing word to a senator or a servant, to a maid or her mistress, to an urchin or a patriarch, to the virtuous or the vile.

And why should not that word of pleasantness be said? To cause another to think better of himself or herself is to think better of one's own self.

Once, during an unparalleled procession in a large city, I stood opposite the residence of a woman who was seated on the porch, and I observed that possibly one-half of those in the pageant, and the women, all, bowed to her with a show of homage that would have done honor to a queen. That was popularity. Everybody liked her, because she liked everybody. And I said to myself, how much better that loveliness in a woman than the disposition in so many of her sex to slanderous gossip to the detriment of other women. But I wondered also, if she were a man and enjoyed such general, delightful favor, if it would not be to her undoing.

There is such a thing as magnetism among men—a positive, resistless quality. That's the reason why masculine sociability is so hazardous, so fraught with temptation. As certainly as men of liberal mind, disposed naturally or by acquisition, to conviviality, get together and the conversation takes a brilliant turn—the service being within easy reach, the cheer and thrill of the wineglass strongly persuade the party to its delights. And, given a party of congenial, gifted men, weak in their proclivities and aroused to their best discourse, they will drink more than is proper and prolong the hour regardless of the clock.

Women cannot understand this, and they should not; neither in the slightest degree should they extenuate it. It is wrong. Nevertheless, it is a potent charm, always prevalent in the past, positive in the present, inevitable in the future. The popular man is exposed peculiarly to this blended pleasure and curse. In every gathering of this sort a central figure whom all like and who has the faculty of bringing

them all together in animated and rivalrous argument is a desirable quantity, and if he be not girt around with more than ordinary strength he will make undue forfeit of his popularity.

Rather than this it is better to be phlegmatic, prosaic, unsentimental, unimaginative, practical; pursuing the duties of the day faithfully and enjoying the repose of the night properly. Keep the mental and moral structure in due order, even though it lack all the warmth and glow of beauty. It is so ordained for all who would lead what is called a successful life.

THE CORPORATION COMMISSION.

It Will Meet Monday—The Agricultural Association a Success.

Special Correspondence of The Telegram.

Raleigh, N. C., Sept. 1.—The Corporation Commission meets September 5. It will specially consider the matter of the classification of freights on furniture. It will also take up the petition of citizens of Lincolnton for an up-town telegraph and express office, and that of the citizens of Rockingham for an up-town telegraph office.

The State charters the Goldsboro Table Company, capital \$12,000, with privilege of increase to \$50,000. George C. Royall and others stockholders.

Attorney General Walser advises Secretary of State Thompson that charters for private railways must be granted under the general railway charter law, the charter setting forth that they are not common carriers. There are many such railways in the State mainly owned and operated by lumber companies.

The Convention of Commissioners of Agriculture here came to an end today. It is regarded as a pronounced success. This afternoon the following members left for Asheville: Stevenr, and Daniel, of Georgia; Redhead and Robinson, of Mississippi; Lee, of Louisiana; Hill of Arkansas; Magruder, of Virginia; Dugger, and Cary, of Alabama; S. L. Patterson, and W. R. Capehart, of North Carolina. The two last named are commissioners and members of the board of agriculture respectively, and are in charge of the party. McCollum, of Robinson, another member of the board, is with the party. They will spend tomorrow at Asheville, Monday at Biltmore.

The secretary of the Populist State Committee says he expects a great exodus of negroes from this State. He says further that he does not think the negroes care anything about voting, unless it may be for Mr. McKinley. He is pretty sure they have "soured" on the North Carolina Republicans.

Superintendent W. J. Hicks, of the Oxford Orphan Asylum, was here yesterday. He says the Orphanage term begins tomorrow and that there will be 220 pupils, all who can be conveniently accommodated.

Considerable building is in progress here, yet not nearly so much as there was earlier in the year.

Governor Russell is at his farm in Brunswick county. He also has a dairy there. He is now a resident of Brunswick, having registered there. He will vote in the November election. He did not vote in August.

REAL ESTATE BRIEFS.

FOR RENT—Nice 8-room house on East Lee street. \$10 per month.

FOR RENT—A nice 6 roomhouse on N. Davis street. A beautiful neighborhood.

FOR RENT—A fine home on Summit avenue with all conveniences.

FOR RENT—One large room, suitable for manufacturing, 100 by 125 feet. Power furnished.

FOR SALE—One eleven room house near the Normal school with all improvements. Very cheap to quick purchaser.

FOR SALE—A fine home with all improvements. Convenient to the Normal school.

FOR SALE—A convenient 10 room house with all improvements. In a beautiful location.

FOR SALE—Eight room house with all modern improvements. A great bargain.

FOR SALE—A beautiful 7 room house equipped with all conveniences.

FOR SALE—A beautiful little cottage situated on one of the most convenient streets in the city.

FOR SALE—Farms, from 6 to 800 acres and ranging in price from \$9 to \$30 per acre.

NOTICE—We furnish buyers for all classes of business. If you want to sell out, don't fail to call on us.

WANTED—Property of every kind, nature, or description, for sale or rent.

For information concerning any of the above, call on or address

L. H. STURGIS & CO.,
115 Court Square,
Greensboro, N. C.



We Invite...

All who are interested in the beautifying of their homes to visit our Show Room, and to inspect our line of

MANTELS,
GRATES
AND TILES

See our new designs. We keep up with the times.

Odell Hardware Company

THE - BEE - HIVE

320 and 322 South Elm Street.

500 Ladies' Fur Felt Walking Hats.

Never before in the History of Greensboro has there been such a magnificent display and large assortment of hats like these.

Our hats are attracting great attention on account of the popular style and low price. We can save you from 25 to 50 per cent on your hats. Every lady in Greensboro is invited to visit our store and see our styles and prices.

THE = BEE = HIVE

320 and 322 South Elm Street.

COLLEGE-PREPARATORY AND BUSINESS COLLEGE FOR YOUNG MEN

FOUNDED 1852

OAK RIDGE INSTITUTE

TERMS MODERATE. FOR BEAUTIFUL CATALOGUE & C ADDRESS J.A. & M.H. HOLT, OAK RIDGE, N.C.



EVERY WOMAN

Sometimes needs a reliable, monthly, regulating medicine. Only harmless and the purest drugs should be used. If you want the best, get

Dr. Peal's Pennyroyal Pills

They are prompt, safe and certain in result. The genuine (Dr. Peal's) never disappoint. Sold for \$1.00 per box.

C. E. HOLT, Druggist.

DO THEY NEED IT.....?

If so, let us have them and we will clean and press them for you at a very low price. We are at 330 South Elm street, phone 162. Club rates \$1.00 per month. Join now—don't wait.

Greensboro Pressing Club
W. N. HINTON, Mgr.

ADDRESS BY PROF. J. A. HOLMES

ROAD BUILDING, OTHER PROBLEMS.

General Progress of the People of the South Has Been Great, But Not Correspondingly Great in Agriculture—The Millions Lost Every Year to the South by Means That Could Be Prevented.

The following is an address on road building and other problems in the agricultural development of the Southern States by State Geologist Joseph A. Holmes:

The general progress made by the people of the Southern States during the last twenty years has been phenomenal. In the matter of education our schools are greatly more numerous and in every way more efficient; amount of grain and cotton produced now is twice that of 1880, and the amount of this cotton manufactured at home is today more than six times as great as in 1880; the amount of capital invested in various manufacturing enterprises is now more than four times what it was then, and there has been a still greater increase in the value of our manufactured products. Thus in the manufacture of cotton seed oil, an industry scarcely thought of twenty-five years ago, now \$40,000,000 are invested. The increase in railroad mileage, mining and various miscellaneous enterprises has been in keeping with this general progress. But there has not been a corresponding development and improvement in general agriculture, indeed in some phases of general agriculture but little progress has been made. Our farmers handle correspondingly larger sums of money, but in general less of it remains to their credit than was formerly the case.

As we are now about to begin a new century, we must in a friendly and yet in a critical, earnest and serious spirit examine the doings of the past in order that if possible we may improve the future condition of the farming classes. There are two great phases of this problem:

First. We must increase and diversify the products of the farm. Second. We must decrease the expense incurred.

In doing this we must not only try to make two blades of grass grow where only one grew before, but we must see to it as far as possible that every acre we own—whether it be of water, swamp, sand hill, or arable land—produces something of value—either in the way of food fishes, water plants, timber, mining or agricultural products. By steadily following this purpose, we may increase both the quantity and the variety of the products of the soil. And meanwhile we must keep in mind what has been one of the secrets of the agricultural progress in other countries, namely, the steady improvement in the fertility of the soil itself. We continue to hear about the "land poor" farmers all through the Southern States. This is not so much because our farmers own too much land as it is that they fail to make this land productive.

SOME UNNECESSARY EXPENSES.

In our effort to decrease expenses connected with farming operations, we must not overlook certain large and equally unnecessary expenses which we and our fathers have been incurring and which are now counting heavily against us. It is often said that we are the most wasteful people in the world, and our history throughout the century now nearing its end proves the accuracy of this statement.

First. We allow our surface soils with their added manures and fertilizers to wash away year after year to an extent beyond estimate in money value, aggregating many millions.

Second. We carelessly and needlessly burn up our forests to the extent of many millions of dollars every year. Careful estimate have shown that the annual loss from forest fires in North Carolina alone average considerably more than a million dollars every year.

Third. In North Carolina we have expended of money, labor and timber in unnecessary fencing during the past half century considerably more than a million dollars per annum. In other Southern States this unnecessary expense has doubtless been equally as great.

Fourth. We allow our farm and cotton crops and fruits to be destroyed unnecessarily by insects; and our cattle and poultry to die of preventable diseases to the value of several millions each year. And our personal loss on account of sickness and time, medical fees, etc. from such preventable diseases as malaria and typhoid fever aggregate far more than is usually supposed—a large part of which loss can be easily avoided by the exercise of more care in providing for

ourselves good drinking water.

Fifth. The money, time and labor thrown away every year in our efforts to cultivate certain crops on lands not suited to them will aggregate an annual loss of many millions in each State.

Sixth. The use of our public roads costs us in North Carolina about 3,000,000 dollars more each year than it would cost if those roads were good ones.

In the thirteen Southern States taken as a whole this annual loss will aggregate not less than \$100,000,000 per annum.

THE GOOD ROADS PROBLEM IN THE SOUTH.

That this is a problem of vital importance every one admits. As stated above, the use of our bad roads as compared with the use of good roads costs the people of the Southern States to an extent which may be considered as equivalent to a tax—call it a mud tax, a sand tax, or a bill tax, if you like—of not less than \$5.00 per capita for every man, woman and child living in these States. And yet this tax so enormous has no compensating benefits. We must realize further, that in addition these bad roads exercise a blighting influence on the life and happiness of the people in every agricultural community.

Some difficulties in the way and how to overcome them:

In the first place, our people have always been accustomed to bad roads. The majority of them have never seen a good road, consequently public opinion is unfavorable to any change which involves the levy of a tax. They plead poverty without realizing the fact that while building good roads is expensive work, the expense of doing without them is still greater. They claim they are too poor to build good roads, not realizing that in truth they are too poor to do without them.

In many regions there is an absence of suitable materials for building the best roads, and in all of our States there is a sad lack of trained road builders.

In order to overcome these difficulties we must first educate the people: through the press, through public addresses, through published reports and by the building here and there of short pieces of sample roads. The people must be shown that good roads are necessary, that they pay and that they are possible, even in comparatively poor communities. The goods roads movement must be pushed by the intelligent men and women in every community. We secure the co-operation of the farmers' clubs, of Boards of Trade, schools, churches, railroads, and all such organized forces.

TRANSITION FROM THE OLD ROAD SYSTEM TO THE NEW.

Everybody now admits that the old road system is a failure. The experience of all civilized countries has demonstrated this fact; and has demonstrated the further fact that the only satisfactory way to build roads is to raise money for that purpose by some system of taxation. But we cannot change abruptly from one system to the other. We must start with a small tax sometimes supplemented by private subscription.

By degrees the people (1). will come to understand the money value of good roads; (2) they will see that the money raised by taxation for roads is not only a splendid investment, but that this money is returned to the people as a compensation for their labor and in this way is kept in circulation; (3). in proportion as they do this they will agree to an increase of tax, and finally they will abolish the compulsory labor system entirely, sustaining their public highways on a basis of taxation alone.

A FEW ROAD NOTES.

The first thing to be done to our public roads is to have them carefully surveyed and relocated where neces-



Do They Need Them...?

If you are at a loss to know, consult Drs. Moore. They will give reliable advice that means much for your child's future welfare if eye-strain is the cause of the headaches and pains around the eyes, when they are at school. If glasses are needed, you get the very best. Don't neglect the little one's. Regrets may come when too late. School time will soon be here. Take time by the forelock and see the Doctors at once.

112 E. Market St.

GOOD PAYING POSITIONS

can easily be found by those who are competent to fill them acceptably. The reason why so many young men are out of employment is because they have failed to

Equip Themselves for Life's Work.

The Central Business College

offers to young men and young women an opportunity to EDUCATE FOR BUSINESS. This school is being organized under the management of WIDE-AWAKE TEACHERS who keep up to date in all their methods, and use the greatest skill and energy in all departments of their work. School will open

Wednesday, September 5th

at 116½ West Market Street.

Complete Business and Stenographic Courses

will be given. Night session will be organized Monday, October 8d.

If you are in any way interested in business education call at our office or write for our announcement.

Visitors Always Welcome.

George W. Broyles,
Principal.



The Head of the House

has many responsibilities resting upon him, and among those of a serious character is the health of the family. Those who understand the laws of hygiene know that sewer gas from defective pipes, and dangerous conditions arising from imperfect drainage and sewerage, breed disease, and every house should be fitted up with sanitary plumbing. We are experts in this line.

J. R. RICH & SON

(Successors to ODELL HARDWARE CO. in Plumbing, Gas and Steam Fitting.)
327 SOUTH ELM STREET.

"THE 'SALT' OF SALTS."

To Keep Cool

is the aim of the business man and the pleasure-seeker these oppressively hot days. Iced water is effective for a moment, but the reaction is bad and dangerous if you are thoroughly heated. A teaspoonful of

Abbey's Effervescent Salt

taken in a tumbler of water makes a most refreshing and agreeable beverage. Besides quenching your thirst and cooling your blood, it tones your system, and keeps you in a state of perfect health.

Abbey's Salt is made from the salts extracted from the juices of fresh pure fruits; it is endorsed by the public and profession of two continents. Sold by most druggists, or sent by mail.

25c., 50c. and \$1.00 per bottle.

The Abbey Effervescent Salt Co., 9-15 Murray St., N. Y.
Booklet free on request.

MONTREAL, CAN.
"Abbey's Salt when water is added is a very delightful aperient beverage, highly palatable and effective."

It contains no ingredient of an injurious or unwholesome character, and may be taken freely as a beverage."

JOHN BAKER EDWARDS, Ph.D., D.C.L., F.R.S., Emeritus Professor Chemistry, University Bishop's College, and Dominion Official Analyst.

60 CLASSIC ST., HOUSICK FALLS, N. Y.
"Abbey's Salt is perfect. I thank you for putting on the market such a valuable article. It is pleasant and effective."

GEORGE M. LAMB, M.D., 1570 ASBURY AVENUE, EVANSTON, ILL., Dec. 21, 1899.

"Your Effervescent Salt is an excellent article, being gently laxative and cooling, and agreeable at the same time. I consider it also an excellent adjunct in the treatment of nervous affections on account of its soothing qualities."

Dr. W. B. MANN, 480 PUTNAM AVE., BROOKLYN, N. Y., Nov. 17, 1899.

"I consider Abbey's Salt a most excellent aperient and cooling drink."

CHARLES E. MANNING, M.D.

BISMARCK'S IRON NERVE

Was the result of his splendid health. Indomitable will and tremendous energy are not found where stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels are out of order. If you want these qualities and the success they bring, use Dr. King's New Life Pills. They develop every power of brain and body. Only 25c at C. E. Holton's drug store.

IT SAVED HIS LEG.

P. A. Danforth, of LaGrange, Ga., suffered intensely for six months with a frightful running sore on his leg, but writes that Bucklen's Arnica Salve wholly cured it in ten days. For ulcers, wounds, burns, boils, pain or piles: it's the best salve in the world. Care guaranteed. Only 25c. Sold by C. E. Holton druggist.

Greensboro Telegram.

-BY-

The Greensboro Publishing Company.

Directors of the Company: C. G. Wright, President; J. Van Lindley, Vice-President; J. S. Hunter, E. J. Stafford, J. W. Scott, Chas. H. Ireland, A. W. McAllister, W. L. Grissom, R. W. Brooks, Lee H. Battle, W. O. Bain, J. W. Fry, J. M. Hendrix, J. M. Walker.

E. F. BEASLEY, Editor and Manager.

Subscription price: \$4.00 per year; \$1.00 per quarter; 35c per month; 10c per week.
Office—111 South Elm Street—First door south of the government building.

W. I. UNDERWOOD, City Editor.

FRIDAY SEPTEMBER 1, 1900.

TWELVE PAGES.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION FOR NORTH CAROLINA.

Now that the State is most certainly in the best condition it has ever been for a determined and systematic effort to wipe away forever our terrible record of illiteracy, it becomes necessary for the friends of education to begin talking over the question with a view towards selecting the best method for carrying out that object. The Democratic party is committed both by specific and implied promise to give all the children of the State the possibility of receiving an education. The campaign of Mr. Aycock was pitched upon the high plane which demands that the boys and girls shall not be neglected, but that all shall have an opportunity. Mr. Aycock intends to fulfill his pledges; so does the Democratic party. Then the question, yet unsolved, is, how shall it be done?

With a view towards seeing what our people were thinking, and at the same time to stimulate the thinking of others, The Telegram has interviewed a large number of the leading men in different lines in the State. It will not do for the Legislature to meet, appoint a committee and let them go blindfold into this matter. Our people should be thinking now so that the thought and expression may be crystallized before the Legislature meets. The Telegram has been surprised to see how earnestly some have already been thinking. The men who have answered our note of inquiry have done so cheerfully and courteously, many of them in private notes expressing their pleasure at having an opportunity to do so. All of those who have shown a willingness to help, we thank, and hope some good may be accomplished.

Today we publish only a small number of the letters, such as our space will allow. Next Saturday we will continue their publication. The letters are highly interesting and present pretty nearly all the arguments. They are practically all in favor of some form of compulsion, but the details differ. This compilation, therefore, will serve as a basis for those who wish to take up the matter of devising some suitable means of putting it into operation.

If we are to judge by the expressions of the people and press and by these letters, North Carolina is on the eve of a great educational revolution. The time is propitious for great things. What shall we do? North Carolinians who love their State and humanity, and care to help bring about the great things that are ahead of us if we but press forward rightly, must take hold and work. Intelligence and skill, only, are now lacking to make North Carolina great in wealth and her people great in happiness.

As for us, we are in favor of a compulsory law of some character. It's the only thing that will ever solve the problem. All but fifteen States have compulsory laws, and in those fifteen States ignorance more greatly abounds, and eleven of those fifteen are the old Confederate States: We must break from the traditions of the past and look for new and better things. We must give up our position that child protection is a curtailment of liberty.

We do not believe one word of the story, so industriously circulated, that there is some dark, dangerous plot to carry North Carolina for McKinley. It is an absurdity to talk of North Carolina going against Bryan. If he was as sure to be elected as he is to carry North Carolina, Mr. Hanna would quit spending money on Mr. McKinley.

We welcome "Shawep" as a contributor to The Telegram. Taking his excellent contribution of today as an earnest of what is to follow, our readers will indeed be fortunate in the enjoyment of those that are to come.

The better sense of the people of the State is now asserting itself, and the attempt to revive the race issue is already practically defeated.

We hope Emperor Bill, of Germany, may hear something drop before this business is over.

ODDS AND ENDS.

A good story is told on W. R. Land, who this week returned from a popular Virginia resort. When he arrived at the resort Mr. Land stopped at a hotel conducted by an old friend, who, of course, was delighted to see him. The hotel proprietor jocularly addressed Mr. Land as "Doctor," and so introduced him to a number of guests. The name took well, as did the man, and within a day or two "Dr." Land was one of the most popular men that had visited the resort during the season.

In the wee sma' hours of the night before he left for home Mr. Land was awakened by loud and prolonged knocking at his door. In response to an inquiry, he heard the excited voice of a negro bell-boy saying: "Doctor, O Doctor! Wake up quick! Dar's a gemmen mighty sick over in faughty-nine." Not realizing that any one had really mistaken him for a physician, Mr. Land was about to direct his intruder to the resident physician and resume his sweet slumber, when he was interrupted with: "For Gawd's sake, Doctor, hurry up! Dr. ———" (naming the resident physician) "is out o' town and dat gemmen's awful sick of cholery morbus. Fo' Gawd, I b'lieve he's bout to die."

There was considerable commotion around the hotel for a short time, but Mr. Land didn't administer to the sick man.

Out on Asheboro street the other evening two small boys were pulling a smaller boy in a small express wagon. When they had reached a dark spot on the sidewalk a passing negro grabbed the hat from the smallest boy's head and ran. No help was near, so quickly drawing the wagon out under the electric light, the two larger boys went in hot pursuit of the fleeing negro. Taking in the situation, two or three men who chanced to be passing just at that time joined in the chase, but the negro was not caught.

It is safe to say that those boys will always be able to take care of themselves in life.

The average woman may not know that the day of tan shoes for feminine wear is nearing an end, but such is the case. A Greensboro dealer who caters to the fashionable trade tells The Telegram that the edict has gone forth, and that next summer there will be no russets for women, except such as may be found in the stock left over. The leading manufacturers are not going to make any more. Continuing, the dealer said: "No more will be manufactured for the reason that the demand has steadily decreased. You know that women's styles in everything change periodically without any apparent reason, although in this instance there is some justice in the claim that tan shoes make a woman's foot look larger than black shoes. The majority of large manufacturers are not sending out any samples of tan shoes for next season. It looks as if we should return to the black Oxford tie."

A certain Greensboro lawyer, who is very fond of a finely-flavored cigar and a juicy guild of good tobacco, is rejoicing that September 1st has come. Just one month ago he entered into a compact with a friend to abstain from the use of tobacco for a period of thirty days. It has been a month of torture to the lawyer, but he endured it bravely. This morning he came

Southern Loan & Trust Co.

GREENSBORO, N. C.

Statement at close of business, August 24th, 1900.

RESOURCES:

Loans and Discounts	\$216,090.73
Overdrafts (secured and unsecured)	2,410.26
City property	24,910.00
Furniture and Fixtures	4,044.86
Stocks and Bonds	1,280.40
Cash on hand and in Banks	46,844.92
	\$295,080.67

LIABILITIES:

Capital Stock	25,000.00
Surplus Fund	45,000.00
Undivided Profits (net)	21,740.84
Bills payable and re-discounted	21,698.96
Deposits	181,641.87
	\$295,080.67

Inviting your attention to the above statement we respectfully solicit a share of your business. Every facility guaranteed to depositors consistent with a broad and conservative policy of management.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT

We desire to call special attention to our Savings Department which will be inaugurated on September 1st.

4 per cent interest allowed on savings deposits, provided they are continued for three full months dating from the first of any month succeeding the deposit. Call and see our Home Savings Banks safes—very attractive and a great incentive to save money.

Money deposited on or before September 1st bears interest from that date.

TOMATOES!

I have more Tomatoes, larger Tomatoes and better Tomatoes than any one else. Give me your orders, by the dozen, peck or bushel.

Henry Hunter

Phone 41.

down street smoking a long-filler Havana, his countenance wreathed in happy, contented smiles. "Never again will I swear off," he said, as he blew out long columns of blue smoke.

A Greensboro physician was commenting upon what has become known as the shirt-waist fad. "Now that the shirt-waist man has become an assured fact," he said, "I suppose the next innovation prompted by newspaper publicity will be the bareheaded man. Really, I am not jesting. Just as soon as the weather becomes cooler it would be a wise thing to exploit and encourage the bare-headed man. Men wear their hats too much. If they wore them less there would be less headache and nervous exhaustion and far fewer bald heads. There's the point to emphasize. A man cares less about a headache than he does about his hair falling out. Advocate the bare-headed man on the plea of saving his hair, and he will become even more popular than the shirt-waist man." This is really a sensible suggestion.

How to Have Genius Rewarded. The artist was bewailing his luck. "My paintings are gems," he said. "Even the critics admit that, but I can't get any prices for them." "Of course not," returned the man of business. "You see, the trouble with you is that you are alive, and genius is rewarded only after death. Now, if you could arrange to die"—

"But how could I profit by that?" demanded the artist. "Let me finish," said the man of business. "If you could arrange to die temporarily, your fortune would be made. Just make me the executor of your estate, drop out of sight for awhile and you will have both fame and money. The trouble with you artists is that you have no head for business. Now the moment you are gone you will be written up and lauded, and all the pathos of your struggle for recognition will be brought out, and people will just fall over themselves to get your paintings. Just give me a chance to kill you off, and I'll have you rolling in wealth."—Chicago Post.

QUALITY Fall and Winter Stock with Thousands of Samples to Select From. FIT
J. E. Cartland,
MERCHANT TAILOR GREENSBORO, N. C.
Not only a fit, but satisfaction is guaranteed. Samples and blanks sent on application.

Statement of Condition
THE CITY NATIONAL BANK,
of Greensboro, North Carolina,
AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS, JUNE 29th. CONDENSED FROM
REPORT TO COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

RESOURCES:	LIABILITIES:
Loans and Discounts.....\$306,202.34	Capital Stock.....\$100,000.00
Overdrafts (secured and unsec'd) 1,801.20	Surplus and Profits, net.....15,986.89
U. S. Bonds and Premiums.....160,086.59	Circulation.....100,000.00
Banking house, furn. and fixtures 8,000.00	Bills payable.....55,000.00
Revenue Stamps.....310.83	Deposits.....270,864.25
Cash on hand and in banks.....63,470.77	
Total.....\$541,851.18	Total.....\$541,851.18

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT:			
Deposits June 29, 1899.....	\$205,000.00	Deposits, June 29th, 1900.....	\$270,864.00
Profits " ".....	5,400.00	Profits " ".....	15,986.00

Next to the Consumer

is where we stand in the lumber business. At the kicking post, as it were, in regard to prices.

First comes the owner of the timber. He just woke up to the value of it and wants double last year's prices. Then the sawmill man. He has not been making a fortune and thinks now he should share a little in the general prosperity.

They say to us: "We must have so much for our trees and work." After a while it is "up to you." Don't kick. You don't suppose we have nerve enough to put up prices unless they had first been put up on us. No, indeed. But prices are NOT high. They have been low and are just now getting reasonable. Your children will be glad to build at double the price it now costs you. It is a trite, but true saying, if you want to build, "Now is the time."

And ours is the place to get the stuff.

GREENSBORO LUMBER CO.

R. K. GREGORY, M.D.

Physician and Surgeon,
Residence and Office:
330 N. Green St.
Special Attention

to diseases of
Females.



The choicest grain harvested isn't any good for our customers as our oldest patrons will certify. The horse fed not to repetition, but to satisfaction, will do the best work in the long run. Don't stint the quantity or quality of feed for your stock. You can't work on an empty stomach—why should you expect your horse to do so?

BOYCOTT'S FEED STORE.

RETURNING HOME.

Summer Drawing to a Close and the Resorts Being Depopulated.

Mr. W. W. King, of Danbury, is in the city.

Mr. Ernest Clapp, of Whitsett, was here today.

Mr. A. W. McAlister went to Asheville this morning.

Mr. Sam Bendheim, of Alexandria, Va., is in the city.

Rev. C. A. G. Thomas, of Thomasville, was here today.

Miss Jennie Harden has returned from a visit to Virginia.

Mr. Charles P. Venable went to Charlotte this morning.

Mr. Ed. Cartland went to Mebane this morning to enter Bingham school.

Mrs. I. N. Smith left this morning on a three weeks' visit to Columbia, S. C.

Miss Augusta Otterbourg left today on her return to the Oxford Orphanage.

Miss Nora Balesley returned yesterday evening from a visit to friends in Wilson.

Misses Lucy and Annie Jones returned last night from a month's visit to relatives in Mooresville.

Mrs. S. L. Gilmer and Miss Lola Carraway returned today from Mt. Airy White Sulphur Springs.

Miss Pauline and Leon Pretzfelder returned this morning from an extended visit to relatives in Alexandria, Va.

Mrs. Mollie Lyon came down from Thomasville this morning on a visit to Mrs. S. C. Dodson, on East Market street.

Mr. Harry Thornton and family, of Pittsburg, Pa., who have been spending some time with relatives here, left last night on their return home.

Prof. R. D. W. Connor, of Wilson, spent last night in the city, going to Winston today. He is a teacher in the graded schools of the latter place.

Messrs. W. A. Johnson and W. F. Williams, extensive lumber dealers of Red Springs, spent last night and this morning in the city on business.

Judge Thomas J. Shaw, who has been quite sick at Manly, Moore county, returned last night. He has not entirely recovered, though he is greatly improved.

Miss Rosa Moore, of Red Springs, who has been visiting at the home of her brother, Mr. Joseph S. Moore, left this morning for Milton, where she will teach.

Miss Clara Womble, of Raleigh, who spent the past two or three weeks as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Walsh, on North Davis street, returned to her home today.

Prof. Charles L. Raper, who has been assisting in the summer school at the University of North Carolina, is in the city. He will spend two weeks in this vicinity before returning to New York.

Mr. Campbell's Legal Adventure.
Robert J. Campbell of New York had an odd and even awkward experience one day which illustrates forcibly a peculiar phase in the practice of law in the metropolis. Returning home late at night, he was attacked and severely beaten by a drunken stranger. To allay the apprehension of his family Mr. Campbell explained that he had been struck by a street car. He was put to bed and a maid sent out for liniment and bandages. She returned with a strange doctor, who proceeded at once to make a minute examination.

The examination disclosed that the patient was suffering countless injuries, most of them incurable, to his spine, knees, thighs, shoulders and arms. Mr. Campbell, who knew how little he was hurt, was even alarmed by the result, and his family were thrown into almost senseless fear. The following day the doctor returned and announced that he was not a physician at all, but an "accident" lawyer—that is, one who sues corporations for damages resulting from physical injuries. He also brought with him several alleged witnesses to the street car accident, all of whom were willing to swear to anything for a consideration.—Saturday Evening Post.

A Measure of Success.
Friend—Oh, by the way, I have been curious to know whether you were successful with that strange patient you were treating last winter.

Doctor—I was, partially. He has paid almost half of his bill.—Philadelphia Catholic Standard and Times.

Calves are never killed in Morocco because of a popular notion that if deprived of them the cows would cease to give milk.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

HOTEL CLEGG.

Charles Hundley, North Carolina; H. G. Griffin, A. T. Phillips, C. M. Oakley, Southern Railway Company; M. D. Smith, Winston; T. J. Murphey, Washington, D. C.; L. F. Pridgen and wife, Goldsboro; Henry Wemer, Cincinnati; M. M. Stults, Old Stores; Arthur Greider, Colso; Geo. A. Hughes, North Carolina; M. E. Teague, Asheville; D. R. Yarborough, W. Hollins Hoffman, Asheville; W. J. Stamp, Atlanta, Ga.; L. Wall, Virginia; W. D. Blalock, Baltimore, Md.; Wilbur W. Jones, North Carolina; H. A. Page, New York; John J. Gary, Roanoke, Va.

MCADOO HOUSE.

M. J. Hill, Cincinnati; R. F. Arledge, Charlotte; E. D. Steele, High Point; L. L. Houseknecht, Muncy, Pa.; W. O. Hull, Richmond Va.; W. J. Macdermid, Fayetteville; W. F. Williams, W. A. Johnson, Red Springs; L. S. Young, E. A. Neiss, Washington, D. C.; I. F. Craven, Ramseur; W. F. Harwood, Richmond, Va.; J. Lowensburg, Philadelphia; Pa.; R. D. W. Connor, Winston; J. F. Watson, W. S. Diffe Greensboro, G. K. Roper, Richmond, Va.; J. H. Bishop, Brookville, Ind.; S. G. Fry, North Carolina; J. C. Hucherson, Wentworth; E. C. Lassiter, Madison; Miss Isabel Graves, Mt. Airy; Ernest Clapp, North Carolina; M. M. Anderson, Atlanta, Ga.; G. W. Whitaker and wife, Pilot Mountain; Charles Mendenhall Greensboro; W. V. Wheeler, Louisville, Ky.; H. E. Wuseger, Richmond, Va.; J. G. Dowd, Rock Hill, S. C.; R. J. Teague, Roxboro; Jas. B. Webster, Madison.

Notices of New Advertisements.

Goldstein & Shevel have dissolved copartnership and are now selling furniture at actual cost. Never a better time to save money in buying just what you need.

Scuppernong grapes at Pearce's. If you need glasses, consult Drs. Moore.

The Gate City Bakery will furnish all kinds of bread and fine cakes.

Settled the Trap.

A certain Glasgow lawyer was fond of setting traps for workmen who might happen to be working in or about his house by leaving money or some valuable article about. A workman, well aware of this fact, found a half crown lying on the floor of one of the rooms. He smiled as he said to himself, "I know what that's for," and, taking a brace and a bit from his bag, he drilled a hole in the coin, and, putting a large screw nail through it, he fastened it securely to the floor. The lawyer has not set any traps since.—London Telegraph.

He Went.

He—Half past 11! Isn't that clock fast?
She—I think not.
He—Well, I guess my watch is like myself. It is slow.
She—But it is not exactly like you.
He—Indeed?
She—No. It goes.—Harlem Life.

What about your eyes? Can you really afford to neglect and injure them? See Drs. Moore.

Next week you can save money on all kinds of optical goods. Cameras, supplies, etc. Moore Optical Co.

DONT FORGET ME....

when you need horse-shoeing and general repair work. Your work solicited. Prices reasonable.

A. G. CONNELLY,

229 South Dave St.

GREENSBORO, N. C.

Gate City Bakery

I am now opening up the Gate City Bakery, at 550 S. Elm Street. I am prepared to furnish all kinds of bread and fine cakes for special occasions. I have the best baker in the state and the best equipped bakery in town. Patrons will be served from a wagon on the street.

W. S. Kivett.

sl-1m

SCAVENGER SERVICE.

Clean work. Respectful attention. Cheap rates. Complaints of patrons cheerfully and promptly considered. Send order by postal card to
SANTARY DEPARTMENT,
A. & M. COLLEGE.

100 Gallons
Harris.....
Lithia Water

Just Received by
EXPRESS.

Howard Gardner
DRUGGIST

Cor. Opposite Postoffice.

One-Cent-a-Word.

[Advertisements inserted in this column at one cent per word for each insertion.]

SCUPPERNONG grapes at Pearce's.

TRY it. West's fine cream for Saturday and Sunday. Only \$1.50 per gallon.

SCUPPERNONG grapes at Pearce's.

FINE melons only five and ten cents at West's.

JUST arrived, a nice selection of crockery, glass lamps and tinware, also fine lounges and couches. New and second-hand furniture and stoves. Greensboro Bargain house.

JENNINGS has opened up with a half car of bananas. Prices reasonable.

SCUPPERNONG grapes at Pearce's.

FRESH oysters at the Elite.

AUCTION sale tonight of Watches, Silverware and Jewelry, 530 South Elm street.

FRESH lot of boneless ham. Closing out soap and washing powders, 2 for 5 cents. J. C. Olive. 8-31-2t

TWO more gentlemen boarders wanted at 309 McAdoo avenue. Brick building, nice and pleasant near Southern Railway. 8-31-3t

THE new lot of men's vicikid velvet calf and box calf shoes we are showing at \$3.00, \$3.50 and \$4.00 are hard to beat. They look right, fit right and wear right. Thacker & Brockman.

NEW books worth reading; Black Rock and Sky Pilot, by Ralph Connor; Reign of Law, Deacon Bradbury; Farrington's The Rebel, Three Men on Wheels, Unleavened Bread, Monsieur Beaucaire. Wharton Bros. 30-8 St.

NICE supply of fish for tomorrow, also ice. DRURY HOWELL. 3t

W. J. MOOSE'S Photograph Car is in town for a few days, located near Southern depot. Cabinet photographs \$1.50 dozen. a30 tf

HAVE rubber heels put on your shoes. They preserve the cushion tread, impart buoyancy, ease the nerves, are noiseless and wear twice as long as leather heels. Men's sizes 50 cents, ladies 40 cents at Thacker & Brockman. aug 29 tf

WANTED—Board in first-class neighborhood for man, wife and girl four years old. Give full particulars. Address Rudolf Blackenburg, care of Box 152, Greensboro, N. C. 8-29-3t.

ALL kinds of penny candies at Silver's confectionery, opposite postoffice. Aug. 28 5 t.

WANTED—Two table boarders, gentlemen. Two rooms to rent, furnished or unfurnished. Apply 402 West Washington street. 8-27 1w.

500 DOLLARS to lend on city real estate. Scales & Scales.

MOULDER, planer and machine men wanted. State experience and wages wanted. White Furniture Co., Mebane, N. C. Aug. 25 1 w.

WANTED—Table boarder, 106 South Greene st. 8-25 1w.

COOK WANTED.—Apply to Mrs. G. H. Royster 434 Church street.

LISTEN:—This is a part of what we have: Gas portables for desk. Brackets, pendants, gas mantels, chimneys, galeries, chandeliers, both gas and combination. We also have the cheapest light on earth, the Vapor light; costs you 5 cents a week. Try one. Gate City Supply Co.

KEEP your eye on Oakland Park. A8tf

OAKLAND Park will soon be the most popular suburb of the city. See it. A8tf

EASTMAN'S kodaks and supplies sold by John B. Fariss, Druggist. n4-tf.

FOR rent, offices opposite court house on North Elm street. Apply to C. G. Wright. a5-t

KODAKS \$5.00 to \$25.00. All kinds of supplies. John B. Fariss, Druggist. n4-tf.

HARRY-BELK BROS. CO

are making a terrific onslaught on prices of Shoes, Dry Goods, Clothing, Gent's Furnishings, Notions, etc. We make it a practice never to carry over fabrics from season to season. We must make room for our fall goods at once; hence from now on you will think that Uncle Sam's entire army has invaded this section, for it will be BANG, BANG, BANG, continually. No such thing as let up. We intend to make quick work of it. The war on high prices and big profits is a just one and our victorious BANNER OF LOW PRICES proudly waves over this territory. Not even the rainy season, cold or hot weather, has any tendency to impede the progress of the vast army of trading people that are constantly pouring into our store. We bring them down at either short or long range. Why it is the cry on every hand, going to the CHEAPEST STORE ON EARTH. It is no wonder. We do what we promise and promise only what we do. My! listen: Dimity 24c; Lawns 24c; Overalls 25c; Piques, Organdies and Lawns, at prices never before heard of; Good bleaching 5c; Barker Mills bleaching 6c; Best 5c sock on the market.

Everything Cheap!

ASK FOR WHAT YOU WANT, WE HAVE IT. Each of the following articles only ONE CENT: 12 safety pins, paper pins, 2 packages hair pins, 24 sheets paper, 25 envelopes, 2 blank books, 2 balls thread, 7 penholders, 13 pens, 16 fish hooks, 4 lead pencils, and thousands of other articles at same price.

Bought more goods for the money than I ever got before, is heard every day at

Harry = Belk Bros. Co.

CHEAPEST STORE ON EARTH.

Phone 130.

C. G. WRIGHT

ATTORNEY AT LAW

Office: Wright Building, opposite Court House.

—Don't Worry—

Use KADOK—3 doses 10 cents, for headache and brain weariness. Use VICK'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS—25c, as a mild tonic laxative and liver regulator.

Use VICK'S LACTATED TASTELESS CHILL TONIC—50c, assists digestion and breaks up chills and fevers, warranted. Trades supplied by RICHARDSON DRUG CO., Greensboro, N. C.

DR. J. S. BETTS,
DENTIST,

Office opp. Hotel Guilford

The
Reputation

of a store, like that of a man is no small part of its capital. Honesty is an asset which we believe our customers appreciate at its full value. Our prescription work is the best that science, experience and money can produce.

Holton's
Drug Store

McAdoo House Building.

Bear in Mind

- We keep the
- freshest and purest
- drugs and chemicals
- that can be obtained
- and assure you
- prompt and skilful
- service in filling
- your prescriptions.

Coble & Porter

420 Asheboro St. Phone 99.

TRINITY COLLEGE

Offers undergraduate and graduate courses. Large number of electives. Eight scientific laboratories, equipped with modern and advanced apparatus. Large additions to library. Complete gymnasium. Expenses low. Fifty scholarships to be awarded. \$50,000 spent in improvements the past year. Send for catalogue.

PRESIDENT KILGO,
Durham, N. C.

The One Day Cold Cure.
For cold in the head and sore throat use Kenmott's Chocolate Laxative Quinine, the "One Day Cold Cure."

YOU DON'T FRIGHTE
WORTH A CENT

when a raging, rampant, red hot thermometer threatens you, if your linen has been done up at Dick's Laundry. We know how to launder your linen to stand July weather so that you will look neat and comfortable regardless of the heat. Try our domestic finish. It is the latest thing out. It saves wear and tear of your linen. It is all the go in the fashionable world. Watch for the green wagons.

Greensboro
Steam Laundry

Jno. M. Dick, Proprietor.

E. A. Miller, Manager.

Insurance

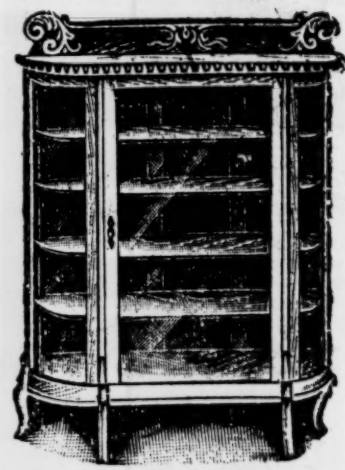
BONDS, cheaper than anybody. United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company. Judicial Bonds delivered on day of application. 20 per cent. DISCOUNT ON ACCIDENT INSURANCE to our customers. SOLID FIRE INSURANCE in Standard Million Dollar Companies. Can Carry any amount. Apply to

WADDELL & CO.

Rees & Bond

—the sign people—in Danville until October 1st on account of Elks Carnival. We will keep an eye on Greensboro—so if you need us write to us and we will talk over ways and means with you.

The One Day Cold Cure.
Cold in head and sore throat cured by Kenmott's Chocolate Laxative Quinine. As easy to take as candy. "Childproof" for them.



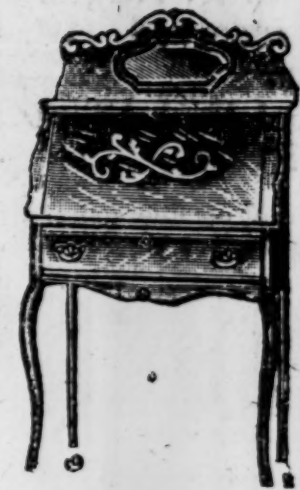
I now being sole proprietor and wishing to make some immediate changes, will sell at actual cost for Ten Days, all goods in my line, consisting in Bed Room Suits, in Mahogany, Maple and Walnut, Parlor Suits, and odd Pieces, Fine Rockers, Ladies' Desks, Chiffoniers, Book Cases, Center Tables, Handsome Leather Couches, Morris Chairs, Hall Racks, Wardrobes, Brass and Iron Beds--in fact everything in the house-furnishing line. Furnish your house now and save money, as we mean just what we say when we offer goods at cost.

Thanking you for your patronage in the past and hope for more in future.

Respectfully,

M. SHEVEL.

Next door to Express Office.



The Tulip Craze.

About the middle of the seventeenth century the tulip became known in Germany, and a scientist named Gesner gives the first description of this flower. First only the yellow variety was known, and then other colors were produced by crossing. The Dutch, particularly the citizens of Haarlem, produced the most wonderful varieties of this flower and obtained enormous prices for them.

In 1634 the trade in tulips assumed a peculiar turn. It degenerated into a sort of a game of chance, so that in 1673 the authorities felt called upon to interfere and to issue edicts against extravagance in tulips, as they formerly had against trains and laces. This interference would seem to be justified if one reads that in 1606 a single flower of this sort, called the Viceroy, was paid for with two cargoes of wheat, four cargoes of rye, four fat oxen, eight fat hogs, 12 fat sheep, two casks of wine, four barrels of beer, two tons of butter, 1,000 pounds of cheese, a complete bed, a suit of clothing and a silver tankard.

Another bulb, the Semper Augustus, was paid for with 4,600 gold guilders and a coach with a double team of horses. In Haarlem the tulip craze reached its height in the decade from 1630 to 1640, when a price of 12,000 gold guilders (about \$9,000 American money) is recorded for a single bulb.

A Joke of Sydney Smith's.

On the occasion of a dinner Sydney Smith was the guest, and when the evening was over the host thanked the wit heartily for the entertainment he had afforded. "I shall not forget you, Mr. Smith," he added. "Thank you. Take care you don't forget yourself tomorrow (it was Saturday) in church," rejoined Smith, whereat the host, Kershaw by name, rather bridled up.

"I hope, sir, I know how to behave myself in church!" "Well," said Smith good temperedly, "if I catch you smiling I will call you by name." "You may," rejoined the visitor. "The thing is absurd. I will give you a donation to the York hospital if it happens."

On the ensuing morning Smith read the prayers reverently, as he always did, then ascended the pulpit, looked around the church and rested his eye on the visitor whose name was Kershaw. That gentleman said afterward that he did not know what possessed him, but so it was he gave a broad smile. Thereupon the preacher was seized with a violent inclination to sneeze, and, applying his handkerchief with suitable action, he sounded "ker-ker-k-ker-shaw" three times over. From "The Reminiscences of Half a Century," by R. W. Hiley.

Bright's Threat to His Wife.

Two characteristic anecdotes of John Bright are given in Sir Edward Russell's memoirs, which he has published under the title "That Reminds Me."

Bright was supposed to be a total abstainer, but once when Edward Miall was very nervous at the prospect of having to make an important speech in the house, Bright said:

"Well, Miall, if I were you, I'd for once go and have a pint of champagne."

Mr. Miall did as he was told, and the result may be judged from the narrator's comment that "champagne on an unaccustomed interior is not always a curative or a tonic."

Bright "rarely had any difference with his wife," but occasionally they were not at one about the children. When they came to a point of absolute disagreement, he used to say:

"Now, I tell thee, if thou doesn't do what I wish, I'll go straight to Mr. Gladstone and ask him to make me a knight," to which the answer invariably was:

"Oh, anything rather than that."

Late Hours in St. Petersburg.

Personally I know of no other town where such late hours are the vogue as in St. Petersburg. But your St. Petersburg does not get up early in the morning. At St. Petersburg the music halls, which it is the fashionable thing to attend after the theater--a drive to them taking half an hour in a swift sleigh--do not practically begin till 12. Through the Neva at 4 o'clock in the morning you have to literally push your way, and the favorite trains for travelers are those starting about 5 o'clock in the morning. These trains save the Russian the trouble of getting up early. He wishes his friends "good night" and drives down to the station comfortably after supper without putting the house to any inconvenience. Jerome K. Jerome in Saturday Evening Post.

No Deformity There.

Tommy (allowed to sit up)--Why, Sister Clara, Mr. Tadwell's feet are both alike. (Embarrassment of Tommy's sister.)

Mr. Tadwell (coming gallantly to the rescue)--Of course, Tommy, what did you think?

Tommy--I didn't think nothin, only I heard Sister Clara say you're always puttin your best foot backward and I wanted to see which one it was.--Exchange.

The Passion Play Town.

"Oberammergau is a quaint place," says a traveler. "The whole town is practically controlled by the Lang family. They are the leading spirits in the production of the play. They have more or less charge of the various taverns, inns or hotels for the accommodation of the travelers and in a general way supervise everything."

The native dress of the better class of Japanese of both sexes is a loose wrapper, open at the chest and at the waist confined by a girdle.

The Oldest and Best.

S. S. S. is a combination of roots and herbs of great curative powers, and when taken into the circulation searches out and removes all manner of poisons from the blood, without the least shock or harm to the system. On the contrary, the general health begins to improve from the first dose, for S. S. S. is not only a blood purifier, but an excellent tonic, and strengthens and builds up the constitution while purging the blood of impurities. S. S. S. cures all diseases of a blood poison origin, Cancer, Scrofula, Rheumatism, Chronic Sores and Ulcers, Eczema, Psoriasis, Salt Rheum, Herpes and similar troubles, and is an infallible cure and the only antidote for that most horrible disease, Contagious Blood Poison.

A record of nearly fifty years of successful cures is a record to be proud of. S. S. S. is more popular today than ever. It numbers its friends by the thousands. Our medical correspondence is larger than ever in the history of the medicine. Many write to thank us for the great good S. S. S. has done them, while others are seeking advice about their cases. All letters receive prompt and careful attention. Our physicians have made a life-long study of Blood and Skin Diseases, and better understand such cases than the ordinary practitioner who makes a specialty of no one disease.

We are doing great good to suffering humanity through our consulting department, and invite you to write us if you have any blood or skin trouble. We make no charge whatever for this service.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

THE NORTH CAROLINA COLLEGE

OF

Agriculture and Mechanic Arts.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION IN Agriculture, Stock-raising, Horticulture; Mechanical, Civil, and Electrical Engineering, Textile Industry, Chemistry, and Architecture.

PRACTICAL TRAINING IN Carpentry, Wood-turning, Blacksmithing, Machine-work, Mill-work, Boiler-tending, Engine-tending, and Dynamo-tending.

Tuition, \$20 a year; board, \$8 a month. Next session opens September 6th.

Entrance examinations in each county court-house, July 28th, 10 o'clock, a. m., also at the college September 4th and 5th.

For full information, address

PRESIDENT GEO. T. WINSTON,
RALEIGH, N. C.

The State Normal and Industrial College OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Offers to young women thorough literary, classical, scientific and industrial education and special pedagogical training. Annual expenses \$92 to \$132; for non-residents, \$152. Faculty of 30 members. More than 400 regular students. Has matriculated about 2,000 students, representing every county in the state except one. Practice and Observation School of about 250 pupils. To secure board in dormitories, all free-tuition application should be made before August 1. Correspondence invited from those desiring competent trained teachers. For catalogue and other information address until August 15th CHARLES D. MCIVER, Pres. PROF. J. Y. JOYNER, Dean of College.

R. P. Walters, FIRE, LIFE AND ACCIDENT Insurance

118 S. Elm St., Hotel Guilford Bld'g,
REPRESENTING
The Mutual Life Insurance Company,
of New York; Maryland Casualty
of Baltimore, Md.; and a select line of
Fire Insurance Companies.

LOCATION OF FIRE ALARMS.

- 12 Intersection of North Greene and Clay Streets, near Farmers' Warehouse.
- 13 Corner West Market and Eugene Streets near Col. Winstead's.
- 14 Corner West Market and Cedar Streets, near A. & Y. Railroad.
- 15 North West Corner Court House Square.
- 16 Corner Lindsay and Church Streets, near the Graded School.
- 17 Corner East Market and North Forbis Streets, near electric light station.
- 18 Corner East Market and Linton Streets, beyond railroad.
- 19 Corner South Elm and East Washington Streets, near McAdoo House.
- 20 East Washington Street, just east of railroad, near Mrs. Owen's.
- 21 Intersection of Asheboro, Fayetteville and Gorrell Streets, Keogh's corner.
- 22 South Elm and Buchanan Streets, Clegg's corner.
- 23 West Washington and Spring Streets, near A. T. Robinson's.
- 24 Walker Avenue and Mendenhall Street, Jeffries' corner.
- 25 Corner West Lee and Ashe Streets, near Glascock's foundry.
- 26 Corner South Elm and East Lee Streets, near St. Andrew's church.
- 27 Corner Pearson and East Lee Streets.
- 28 Corner Asheboro and East Bragg Streets near Graded School.

A. M. SCALES J. I. SCALES
SCALES & SCALES,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
GREENSBORO, N. C.

DEPARTURE OF TRAINS FROM GREENSBORO, N. C.

MAIN LINE--NORTHBOUND.	
No. 34, Fast Mail.....	11:44 p. m.
" 36, Fast Mail.....	12:23 p. m.
" 38, Vestibule.....	10:47 p. m.
" 12, Passenger.....	9:55 a. m.
" 8, Local.....	7:55 a. m.
SOUTHBOUND.	
No. 33, Fast Mail.....	5:48 a. m.
" 35, Fast Mail.....	7:10 p. m.
" 37, Vestibule.....	7:05 a. m.
" 11, Passenger.....	7:37 a. m.
" 7, Local.....	6:40 p. m.
FOR RALEIGH.	
No. 16, Passenger.....	12:25 p. m.
" 8, Passenger.....	7:55 a. m.
" 12, for Raleigh.....	12:01 a. m.
FOR WINSTON-SALEM.	
No. 107, Daily ex. Sunday.....	12:35 p. m.
" 106, Daily.....	8:25 a. m.
" 108, Daily.....	7:50 p. m.
A. & Y. DIVISION.	
For Wilmington.....	12:25 p. m.
" Mt. Airy.....	4:12 p. m.
" Ramseur.....	2:40 p. m.
" Madison.....	9:55 a. m.

Southern Railway

IN EFFECT JULY 22, 1900.

This condensed schedule is published as information and is subject to change without notice to the public.

Trains leave Greensboro, N. C.

5:48 a. m.--No. 33 daily, Florida Express south for Charlotte, Columbia, Savannah, Augusta, Jacksonville and Tampa. Pullman drawing room buffet sleeping cars and day coach.

7:05 a. m.--No. 37 daily, Washington & Southwestern Limited for Charlotte, Atlanta, Birmingham, Memphis, Montgomery, Mobile, New Orleans and all points south. Through Pullman Sleeper New York to New Orleans; New York to Memphis; New York to Nashville; Pullman observation car New York to Macon; vestibule coach Washington to Atlanta. Tourist sleeper Washington to San Francisco Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday without change. Dining Cars serve all meals.

7:37 a. m.--No. 11, daily, for Charlotte, Atlanta and all points South. Connects at Salisbury for Asheville, Knoxville and Chattanooga. New York to Memphis; New York to Nashville; Pullman observation car New York to Macon; vestibule coach Washington to Atlanta. Tourist sleeper Washington to San Francisco Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday without change. Dining Cars serve all meals.

8:25 a. m.--No. 106 for Winston, Wilkesboro and local points. Daily to Winston-Salem. Daily except Sunday to Wilkesboro.

9:55 a. m.--No. 46, daily except Sunday for Madison and local points.

12:23 p. m.--No. 34, daily, United States Fast Mail for Washington, Richmond and all points North. Carries through Pullman Drawing Room Buffet Sleeper New Orleans to New York; Jacksonville to New York. Dining cars serve all meals.

No. 16 leaves Greensboro 12:25 p. m. daily for Raleigh, Goldsboro and local points.

12:35 p. m.--No. 52 for Sanford. Connects with A. C. L. for Fayetteville and local points south.

1:35 p. m.--No. 107, daily except Sunday for Winston-Salem.

2:40 p. m.--No. 47, daily except Sunday for Ramseur and local points.

4:12 p. m.--No. 53 for Mt. Airy and local stations.

5:40 p. m.--No. 7, daily, for Charlotte and local points; connects at Salisbury for Knoxville, Chattanooga. Pullman Sleeper operated from Salisbury to Memphis.

7:10 p. m.--No. 35 daily, United States Fast Mail for Charlotte, Atlanta, and all points South and Southwest. Connects at Charlotte for Columbia, Augusta, Savannah, Jacksonville and local stations. Pullman Drawing Room Buffet Sleeper New York to New Orleans; New York to Jacksonville; Charlotte to Birmingham; Charlotte to Augusta.

7:35 p. m.--No. 108, daily for Winston-Salem.

9:55 p. m.--No. 12, daily for Reidsville, Danville, Richmond, and local points north.

10:47 p. m.--No. 38, daily, Washington & Southwestern Limited for Washington and all points North. Pullman Sleepers to Washington, Baltimore and New York.

11:44 p. m.--No. 34 daily, Florida Express North, carries through Pullman car Jacksonville to New York. Charlotte to Richmond; Charlotte to Norfolk.

12:01 a. m.--No. 12, daily, for Raleigh and local points. Pullman Sleeper operated from Greensboro to Raleigh.

First sections of all scheduled freight trains carry passengers between points at which they are scheduled to stop.

JOHN M. ORZALI, FRANK S. GANTRY,
Traveling Managers, Ad V. P. & Gen. Mgr.
W. A. Turk, Gen. Pass. Agt., Washington, D. C.
R. L. Vernon, Trav. Pass. Agt., Charlotte, N. C.
B. Graham, Ticket Agent, Greensboro, N. C.

John Orzali,

Practical Boot and Shoe

Maker,

102 N. Elm Street, Opp. Court House.

of famine, thou-
y cannot obtain
the land of plenty,
because they can-
they eat. Kodol
ats what you eat.
as and radically
roubles. Howard
Aug.

UVELT,

ECT,

N. C.

A SLAVE.

and foot for year
ase is the worst
o. D. Williams.
, tells how such a
He says "My
helpless for five
not turn over in
ng two bottles of
e is wonderfully
to do her own
e remedy for fe-
cures nervous-
melancholy, head-
nting and, dizzy
e-working medi-
weak, sickly, run-
y bottle guaran-
Sold by C. E.

1900

MALE COLLEGE

CAROLINA.

September 12th, 1900.

APPLICATION.

EA COCK, Pres.

ty

th Carolina

ate's educational

ourses leading to

al courses in law,

armacy. Summer

Marships and loans

minister's sons and

es 161 in summer

in the faculty.

ABLE, PRES.,

apel Hill, N. C.

KE
IDRUFF
CURE

Falling Hair,
and all Scalp
Itching, Eczema,
Purely Vegetable,
able.

Guaranteed

remedies have failed.

MAN WRITES:
Chicago, May 15, 1899.
"I am writing you for baldness and after
can grow. Inside of six
with hair. I am cured and
L. E. D. KORTE.
Suggests and Barbers
and Scalp Troubles
Chicago.

BY

N. B. FARISS.

1 South Elm street.

ATED

or New Eng-

ton Mills.

SHORT HOURS.

ours labor.

\$7.00 to \$10.00.

ers \$7.00 to \$9.00.

Proportion.

to E. B.

Box 830.

nce. R. I.

RCLOTHES

High Point Steam Lau-

nd laundry as white as

not send your work of

industry. We guarantee

you will call for and de-

ly.

TEAM LAUNDRY.

W. Sechrist's Under-

July 18-1900.

Fine Irish Potatoes

From J. R. Hughes' farm, received this morning.
STILL SELLING AT 20c A PECK.

Fresh lot of fine grits direct from the mill, and free of weevils and bugs.

J. W. Scott & Company

Condensed Milk!

Nestle's Milk, 15 cents per can.
Guaranteed to be as good and go as far as any milk on the market, so the people say who have tried it.

W. L. Wharton & Co.

For School Boys or Other Boys

A suit of Clothes is what you want. We have it—a good one, too—at prices that will interest you from now until September. Medium weight.

Merritt, Brower & Company...

HUFF

says nothing but saws wood into the finest delivery wagons. Prompt attention to special designs. July 8.

THE WEATHER.

For North Carolina: Threatening weather probably showers and thunderstorms tonight and Sunday. Fresh east winds.

Highest temperature at Greensboro past twenty-four hours ending eight o'clock this morning 85, lowest 68.

"THIS AND THAT."

"Shawen" Doesn't Hold a Copyright on This Expression—Bits of News.

Preaching at Westminster church to-night at 8 o'clock.

Grissom & Fordham's drug store will be open tomorrow.

There will be a special service for the children at Westminster church tomorrow at 4:30 p. m.

The insurance adjusters were at work at the L. Richardson Drug Company's store today.

Monday being a National holiday (Labor Day), Sunday hours will be observed at the postoffice.

Mr. James Ellington, a brother of Capt. Neil Ellington, succeeds Mr. H. H. Tate at the Greensboro National Bank.

The Greensboro Lumber Company believes in signs. They are having some nice large ones painted on the north side of the building.

Mr. Maurice Teague, of Asheville, has accepted a position with the Eagle Foundry Company. He will enter upon the duties of the position about September 15th.

Mr. J. H. Neese informs The Telegram that most of the front of his new building on East Washington street will be of marble. The building will be two stories high, 38x105 feet.

Miss Kenney, one of the officers of the National W. C. T. U., will be in Greensboro about September 22d and deliver an address. She is a gifted woman and a splendid speaker.

The Greensboro friends of Rev. R. G. Pearson, the well known evangelist, will regret to learn of his continued illness at his home in Asheville. He is suffering from heart trouble.

Tomorrow morning at St. Barnabas' church Williams' beautiful quartette arrangement of "Jesus, Lover of My Soul," will be sung by Mrs. Holt, Mrs. Caldwell, Mr. Bradley and Mr. Taylor.

The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of West Market Street church will hold its monthly meeting in the ladies' parlor on Monday, September 3d, at 4 p. m. The regular meeting will be followed by a social reunion. All members are requested to be present, and a cordial welcome will await any friends whom they may bring with them.

BIDS WANTED.

Sealed bids will be received by the City of Greensboro, N. C., up to 12 o'clock noon, September 12th, 1900, for the erection of an engine house for the Fire Department.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of O. M. Gates, architect, in the Southern Loan and Trust Company building, on and after Tuesday, September 4th.

The Board of Aldermen reserve the right to reject any and all bids. All bids should be addressed to H. J. Elam, Greensboro, N. C.

J. W. Scott, Chairman Fire Com. Greensboro, N. C., Sept. 1st, 1900.

Scarcity of Houses.

Houses for rent in Greensboro are becoming scarce and the demand is steadily increasing. At the present rate it is said that by September 15th there will not be a desirable house in the city vacant. From which it would appear that building a few houses would be a good investment for some one.

Sept. 2d. Drs. Moore will be glad to examine your eyes. Protection saves. Neglect will injure them.

D. Bendheim & Sons

The Final Wind-Up Of The Summer Sale Season ::

One lot Dimity Lawns at.....	27 1/2
One lot 10c Lawns at.....	5
One lot yardwide best quality percales at.....	8 3/4
One lot Fine "Johnson" Madras.....	8 3/4
One case Barker 4-4 bleached cotton at.....	6 7/8
One lot fast black lawns.....	5
One lot brown sheeting at.....	3 5/8
One lot toweling crashes at.....	2 7/8
One lot white bed spreads, 1.00 kind at.....	79
One lot ladies ribbed vests at.....	4
One lot ladies white shirt waists, 2 rows inserting at.....	29
One lot shelf oil cloth at.....	5
One lot ladies colored shirt waists, sold as high as 150 at.....	69
One lot ladies crash skirts, white braid trimmed at.....	33
One lot ladies duck skirts.....	75
One lot boys shirt waists.....	21
One lot ladies pure linen hemstitched handkerchiefs at.....	5
One lot infants' ready made pinless diapers at.....	12 1/2
One lot velvet ribbons at, pc.....	25
One lot lace heading, at doz.....	19
One lot ladies lisle thread hose, drop stitch or plain at.....	25
One lot ladies wrappers at.....	69
One lot children's umbrellas at.....	48
One lot ladies silk serge umbrellas.....	89
One lot fancy parasols worth 1.50 at.....	75
One lot extra large towels at.....	9
One lot ladies ties.....	12 1/2
One lot sunbonnets at.....	12 1/2
One lot curtain scrim at.....	3 7/8
One lot ladies black lawn waists, worth up to 75c at.....	39
One lot pure white French organdies worth up to 50c yd. at.....	15
On lot silk taffeta ribbons, desirable colors and white and black (3/4 to 5 inches wide) at 15c, 17c and.....	19
One lot duck, neat figures on navy and black ground at.....	10
One lot full bleached table damask at.....	23
Lot hemstitched white goods for waists.....	10
Lot Linen crash for skirts.....	5
One lot dress gingham.....	4

D. Bendheim & Sons

PURE SPICES AND PEPPER

If you want the best SPICES AND PEPPER for seasoning your preserves, pickles, etc. We have them—Gilpen, Langdon & Co's.—and they don't cost you any more than the inferior kinds.

Jno. B. Fariss,

Druggist 321 S. Elm St.
Huyler's Candies
Eastman Kodaks
and Supplies

Money to Loan

on improved city real estate in sums of from \$200.00 to \$5000.00.
Apply to the

People's Savings Bank

J. W. Scott, President.
J. AD. HODGIN, Treasurer.

ADS THAT REACH.

The influence of newspaper advertising is not limited to the people of the community in which the establishments that advertise are located. People who do not often get an opportunity to visit the larger towns, the centres of trade—Greensboro, for instance—depend almost entirely on newspaper advertisements to direct them to business places, and, naturally, the alert advertiser gets the trade, while his competitor, who does not advertise, gets—left!

Old Glory Shoes

ARE THE BEST

\$3.50 Shoes Made.

SEE THEM AT
J. M. Hendrix & Co's.



Good Clothes Gain Prestige

everywhere. If you take into consideration your looks COME AT ONCE to our place AND DRESS YOURSELF UP in one of those enviable characteristic UP-TO-DATE suits. We have the kind that fills a man with self satisfaction as to his appearance and its cost. Every garment a recent style, a stylish fit, and a FIT POSSESSION.

A large portion of our fall stock already received.
We will take pleasure in showing you through at any time.

Vanstory Clothing Co.

One Price and Cash to All.

Get Ready for School!

We have just opened up a very complete line of SCHOOL SHOES For BOYS AND GIRLS.

The right kind at Low Prices.
Neat, but stout and serviceable.

Thacker & Brockmann

COMMENCED BUSINESS, OCTOBER 2D, 1899.

J. W. FRY, President. J. S. COX, Vice-Pres. W. E. ALLEN, Sec. Treas.

Greensboro Loan and Trust Company.

Capital Stock, \$100,000.00.

Furnish travellers letters of credit, available in all parts of the world. Does a general banking business. Makes loans on improved real estate. Negotiates mortgages and acts as trustee. Acts as guardian, executor and administrator of estates. Safety deposit boxes for rent.

A Legal Depository of Court and Trust Funds.
Trust funds to loan on improved city property.

DIRECTORS.

J. A. Odell,	John Gill, Baltimore, Md.	B. F. Mebane,
R. M. Rees,	W. H. Watkins, Ramseur, N. C.	W. L. Grissom,
Geo. S. Sergeant	O. R. Cox, Cedar Fall, N. C.	W. D. McAdoo,
R. R. King,	W. F. Williams, Red Sps., N. C.	R. P. Gray,
J. S. Cox,	J. A. Hadley, Mt. Airy, N. C.	J. W. Fry,
	S. Bryant, Randleman, N. C.	
	J. Edward Cox, First Baptist, N. C.	

THE BINGHAM SCHOOL ORANGE COUNTY, NEAR MEBANE N. C.

ESTABLISHED 1793
Offers a safe, healthful and beautiful country home on Southern R. R., wholesome and abundant food and plenty of shade, pure water and fresh air. Scholarships, prizes and medals. Gymnasium, instructor, literary societies. Outdoor sports enjoyed. Seven teachers in faculty. Graduates. Bible, classical, scientific and business courses. For handsomely illustrated catalogue Address PRESTON LEWIS GRAY, B. L. Principal, Bingham School, Mebane, N. C.

Total business written in North Carolina in 1899 by nine of the most prominent Life Companies:

PENN MUTUAL,	\$1,188,000.
Mutual Life of New York	869,366
New York Life	814,149
Union Central	731,602
Aetna	665,839
Phoenix Mutual	592,231
Travelers	494,500
Provident Savings	404,222

The above statement shows the popularity of the old Penn Mutual in North Carolina.

Large Dividends, Large Cash Value, Low Cost and Policies free from restrictions are some of the attractive features of the Penn's policies.

Murray Bros., Special Agents

COMPULSORY EDUCATION COMPULSORY ATTENDANCE FOR NORTH CAROLINA.

PROMINENT MEN IN FAVOR OF IT

The Telegram Has Interviewed a Large Number of Leading Men of the State and Finds the Sentiment Very Nearly Unanimous That the School Facilities Must Be Made Adequate, and in Order That the Effect of This Shall Not Be Lost, a Mild Compulsory Attendance Law Must Be Enacted—The Time Now Ripe.

For the purpose of ascertaining how our thinking people regard the idea of the enactment of a compulsory educational law, The Telegram prepared and sent out a number of copies of the following letter:

Dear Sir: The Greensboro Telegram desires to present a symposium of the opinions of the leading men of all professions of the State on this one question:

Is the time now ripe for a mild compulsory educational law in North Carolina, or for even a step in that direction?

We will very much appreciate a brief statement of your opinion upon this question, together with any details that you may have for framing such a measure. The amendment will be a stimulus to education, but unless the trifling fathers are worked upon in some way, there will be many a boy and girl, too, who will grow up without being able to read and write. We desire through this means merely to get the people's thoughts set more strongly upon the great subject of education. A prompt answer will be highly appreciated. We hope some good may result. Very truly,

THE GREENSBORO TELEGRAM.

Already a large number of answers have been returned. The most of them favor a compulsory law. Some do not think a general law desirable at once, but believe it wiser to begin locally. With but a few exceptions all favor it upon principle and as the only means by which the State's children are to be educated. The only important difference of opinion is as to detail.

The responses have been a matter of surprise. We were told by a gentleman conversant with public sentiment in the State that it would be surprising to know how many leading men thought that we must have compulsory education, and further surprising to see how many were willing to go on record as favoring it. This is not all. We find that the people are favoring it to a very great extent. In the recently issued report of Hon. B. R. Lacy, Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor and Printing, we find the following:

"The subject of compulsory education was introduced in the report of this Department in 1896 for the first time in any official report. The sentiment in favor of compulsory education has grown, and today is a live issue in the State. A bill was prepared by this Department and introduced in the Legislature of 1897, but received an unfavorable report.

"Again this year the question, 'Do you favor compulsory education?' was asked, and 274 farmers answer 'Yes,' 86 'No,' and 18 do not answer. In the trades, 290 answer 'Yes,' 41 'No,' and 33 do not answer. In the miscellaneous factories, 137 answer 'Yes,' 19 'No,' and 20 do not answer."

We today begin the publication of the letters received in reply to the question. A group of answers from some of the leading teachers of the State are given. We shall publish others as fast as possible from teachers, business men, lawyers, ministers, farmers and manufacturers, etc.

THREE THINGS SAYS PRESIDENT HOBBS.

In my opinion, we should, in the first place, make provision for schools six months in the year with salaries for teachers \$40 and \$80 per month. In the second place, we should raise the standard of qualifications of teachers by making a higher standard of scholarship necessary, the same to be tested by a more rigid examination, uniform throughout the State; no one should receive license to teach before he has attained the age of 20 years. In the third place, we should make the attendance of the public schools compulsory. As the public schools now are, I hesitate to say that we should enforce the attendance of all of them.

L. L. HOBBS,
President of Guilford College.

A STEP IN THAT DIRECTION.

For some years I have been satisfied that we are never going to solve the educational problem in North Carolina without a "compulsory law". Yet there are difficulties. With very many it would be unpopular. Some would consider its enforcement a violation of personal rights. Political parties would fear to commit themselves to it. But, perhaps our Legislature would be willing to allow each county or school district to vote on it. In some places the vote would be favorable, the experiment would be tried, object lessons of successful operation would be presented to other counties. Personally, I favor the "compulsory law" for the whole State. But I believe that it will be safer to take, at first, what you call "a step in that direction."

CHARLES E. TAYLOR,
President of Wake Forest College.

DR. SMITH GIVES A PLAN.

In reply to your question, I would say, that I think the time is now ripe for a mild compulsory educational law in North Carolina. The question should be taken up for full study and discussion by the papers and people of the State, and the next Legislature should appoint a thoroughly competent committee to investigate the whole subject and present a report with recommendations. A liberal appropriation should be given to meet the expenses of this investigation, which should include a visit to many States, and the study of many systems of compulsory education. Such a report, made by such a committee, after such an investigation, would carry weight, and would probably lead to the immediate enactment of a wise law, suited to our people.

HENRY LOUIS SMITH,
President of Davidson College.

THE ONE THING LACKING.

I am in favor of a compulsory educational law. Our state is the poorest in the Union in per capita wealth and we are nearly at the bottom in illiteracy. But we possess every element of wealth excepting one; climate, forests, fisheries, minerals, waterpower, and a strong, intelligent, conservative population. The one thing needed is skilled labor. We have abundant labor and raw material for producing wealth, but our labor is not skilled and we do not employ machinery.

From lack of knowledge and training we are selling for a "mess of pottage" our birthright to others who possess skill and training. What the State needs above all things, is an efficient public school system and thorough equipment for industrial education. To this end I favor a compulsory educational law.

GEORGE T. WINSTON,
President North Carolina College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts.

LOCAL OPTION MIGHT DO.

If North Carolina is to take her place among the States of the Union, she has a very serious educational problem to face. Her present position in regard to the illiteracy of the people is a source of humiliation to every thoughtful citizen who loves the State and it is a heavy drag upon all true progress as well as a menace to her higher interests. One great step forward has been taken in incorporating in the constitution of the State an educational requirement as a pre-requisite to the voting privilege. This is, in itself, a form of compulsory education, and the attention of all men of the State is fixed upon the necessity of providing for every child the proper opportunity for fitting itself to meet these requirements. It is very clear that a great injustice has been done if the educational facilities of the State are not increased in proportion to the new requirements laid upon every citizen. The first thing to be done is to see to it that these facilities are sufficient and adequate in every respect. It seems to me that further compulsory legislation would be futile and most unwise until this is done. It should follow upon the provision of a thorough and complete public school system. Two things are to be considered in a compulsory system. First, that enough schools and good schools are furnished for every one, and secondly, that the law can be carried out, in other words, that the attendance of the children upon the schools can be enforced. I do not believe that this latter is practicable in most of the districts of the State at present. A general law is, then, not advisable, as neither condition can well be fulfilled.

A local option law might serve a good purpose giving to such communities as are fitted for it, the privilege of enforcing attendance upon the schools.

It must always be borne in mind that the machinery for carrying into effect a law for compulsory education is expensive, and it would seem to be out of the question, at present, to lay this additional burden of expense upon a State which is struggling to provide the money needed for the conduct of the schools.

It is well to make it clear right here, that the question of a serviceable and efficient public school system is not one of money only. There is much talk at present as if the further appropriation of money were the only thing needed, and the remedy for all deficiencies. The amount expended upon the public schools should be largely increased without doubt, but I regard this increase as a secondary consideration to the wise and proper expenditure of the money already in hand. I could not feel very hopeful of large results from a mere increase in the appropriation. Important changes in the system are necessary. There is a great waste of the public school funds at present. Any one can satisfy himself that this is the case by even a superficial examination into the working of the system. Among the changes needed are, first, some means of insuring wise and devoted superintendents and commissioners to take charge of the administration of the fund; secondly, the securing of trained, efficient teachers,

(Continued on page ten.)

[This is the report referred to by Hon. C. H. Mebane in his letter herewith published.]

Hon. B. R. Lacy, Commissioner of Labor and Printing, Raleigh, N. C., My Dear Sir:—I take pleasure in complying with your request for an opinion from me upon the subject of "Compulsory Education."

In the first place, I will say that the character of our public schools and the quality of the teaching done, taken as a whole, has been and is such that I have been slow to favor a compulsory attendance law for this State.

According to my Educational Report for the year 1898, the percentage of white school population in attendance on schools was only 84 7-10 per cent; of colored population, 32 3-10 per cent.

These figures are enough to make every man in North Carolina pause and consider what is the cause and what is the remedy for this small attendance.

I will mention two or three reasons from my point of view:

First, and that which is the most alarming, is careless and indifferent parents. It is wonderful how many fathers and mothers we have in this State who do not realize the awful responsibility that rests upon them as to the future welfare of their children.

Second—Poor teachers in the public schools. Teachers whose work and lives have had very little effect inside the schoolroom and no effect on society and the community at large for the cause of public education.

Third—Bad management on the part of school officials. Merit has had very little encouragement in so many instances. The powers that be have been more concerned for the continuance of said powers than they have been for the progress and advancement of the schools.

The remedy that has been and is used to reach the children in 31 States is the strong arm of the law.

All of the New England States have compulsory attendance laws. All of the Middle Atlantic States, except Virginia, have compulsory attendance laws. All of the Central States, except Missouri, have compulsory attendance laws. All of the Rocky Mountain and Pacific States and Territories, except New Mexico, have compulsory attendance laws.

Let each reader examine the following list of States carefully. Compare the illiteracy of those States which have a compulsory attendance law with the illiteracy of those States which have no compulsory attendance law.

LIST OF STATES WHICH HAVE COMPULSORY ATTENDANCE LAWS, SHOWING THE PER CENT. OF ILLITERACY OF WHOLE POPULATION, ACCORDING TO THE CENSUS OF 1890.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Ohio, 5 per cent. | 17. Pennsylvania, 7 per cent. |
| 2. Connecticut, 5 per cent. | 18. Kansas, 4 per cent. |
| 3. Nebraska, 3 per cent. | 19. Vermont, 7 per cent. |
| 4. Montana, 5 per cent. | 20. Arizona Territory, 23 per cent. |
| 5. Wisconsin, 7 per cent. | 21. Idaho, 5 per cent. |
| 6. Minnesota, 6 per cent. | 22. Colorado, 5 per cent. |
| 7. New Hampshire, 7 per cent. | 23. Illinois, 5 per cent. |
| 8. Kentucky, 22 per cent. | 24. Wyoming, 3 per cent. |
| 9. Massachusetts, 6 per cent. | 25. Iowa, 3 per cent. |
| 10. Indiana, 6 per cent. | 26. California, 7 per cent. |
| 11. Michigan, 6 per cent. | 27. New Jersey, 6 per cent. |
| 12. New York, 6 per cent. | 28. North Dakota, 6 per cent. |
| 13. Rhode Island, 10 per cent. | 29. South Dakota, 4 per cent. |
| 14. Maine, 5 per cent. | 30. Utah, 6 per cent. |
| 15. West Virginia, 14 per cent. | 31. Nevada, 13 per cent. |
| 16. Washington, 4 per cent. | |

LIST OF STATES WHICH HAVE NO COMPULSORY ATTENDANCE LAWS, SHOWING THE PER CENT. OF ILLITERACY OF WHOLE POPULATION ACCORDING TO CENSUS OF 1890.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| 1. North Carolina, 36 per cent. | 9. Texas, 20 per cent. |
| 2. South Carolina, 45 per cent. | 10. Mississippi, 40 per cent. |
| 3. Alabama, 41 per cent. | 11. New Mexico Territory, 45 per cent. |
| 4. Virginia, 30 per cent. | 12. Oregon, 4 per cent. |
| 5. Georgia, 40 per cent. | 13. Missouri, 9 per cent. |
| 6. Louisiana, 46 per cent. | 14. Maryland, 16 per cent. |
| 7. Arkansas, 27 per cent. | 15. Florida, 23 per cent. |
| 8. Tennessee, 27 per cent. | |

LIST OF STATES WHICH HAVE NO COMPULSORY ATTENDANCE LAWS, SHOWING THE PER CENT. OF ILLITERACY OF WHITE POPULATION, ACCORDING TO CENSUS OF 1890.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| 1. North Carolina, 23 per cent. | 9. Texas, 8 per cent. |
| 2. South Carolina, 18 per cent. | 10. Mississippi, 12 per cent. |
| 3. Alabama, 18 per cent. | 11. Oregon, 2 per cent. |
| 4. Virginia, 14 per cent. | 12. Missouri, 7 per cent. |
| 5. Georgia, 17 per cent. | 13. Maryland, 6 per cent. |
| 6. Louisiana, 20 per cent. | 14. Florida, 11 per cent. |
| 7. Arkansas, 17 per cent. | 15. New Mexico Territory, 43 per cent. |
| 8. Tennessee, 18 per cent. | |

According to this list, North Carolina has more illiterate white folks than any other save one, that of New Mexico.

Now, I ask what are the people of North Carolina going to do about it?

It is well to note that in the list of States having compulsory attendance laws, not a single Southern State is to be found.

I have heard those who are opposed to compulsory education say that it is contrary to the American spirit. If this statement be true, then the American spirit is rapidly disappearing in the United States, since all the States have such laws, except fifteen; and these fifteen, bear in mind, have the most illiterate population.

This large number of States which has enacted compulsory attendance laws shows very clearly to my mind, that the way to reach the children, is by legislation.

(Continued on Page Twelve.)

thes
estige

to consideration
our place AND
of those enviable
uits. We have
lf satisfaction as
Every garment
a FIT POSSES-

Co.

hool!

L SHOES

mann

2D, 1899.

LEN, Sec. Treas

mpany.

as of the world.
real estate. Ne-
ecutor and ad-
nds.

F. Mebane,
L. Grissom,
D. McAdoo,
P. Gray,
W. F.

MEBANE N. C.

wholesome and abun-
dant prizes and medals.
Teachers in faculty,
illustrated catalogue
School, Mebane, N. C.

ina in 1899

anies:

8,000.
569,366
514,149
531,602
565,839
592,231
594,500
504,222

Mutual in North

Cost and
of the at-

agents

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

(Continued from page nine.)

and lastly, a concentration of the school facilities at convenient centres. As no system can be effective without capable teachers, I believe that most attention must be given to this point. The proper means of training these teachers must be furnished and their remuneration must be such that they can earn a decent livelihood and that some scope for their ambition be allowed. Much could be written and should be written on these points, but they are aside from the original object of this article. To sum up, then, I believe any further compulsory legislation as to education should not be attempted until a good school has been placed within the reach of every family.

F. P. VENABLE,
President of the University of North Carolina.

FROM HON. C. H. MEBANE.

In reply to your communication in regard to compulsory education, will refer you to the late Report of Hon. Ben Lacy. The report has a carefully prepared article, giving statistics on this subject, etc.

This report came out in the midst of the heated campaign and the article has had little or no attention given to it. I, therefore, ask you to print the gist of this in your special edition of The Telegram, as you will then give what the other States are doing as well as give my opinion on the subject.

Thanking you for giving me this opportunity to give my opinion upon this important subject, I am yours very truly,

C. H. MEBANE,
Superintendent Public Instruction.

HOPES TO SEE IT SOON.

The laws of our State regard it in the light of a crime for the father not to provide for the physical sustenance and growth of his child. Can his mental and moral well-being be neglected with impunity by the careless, indifferent and uneducated father?

Yes, the time is ripe for better schools and some legislation in regard to attendance. I hope to see it soon.

J. W. CANADA,
Principal Chapel Hill School.

THE PROBLEM IN THE COUNTRY.

Ours is a government of the people, for the people and by the people, and if the people are to govern, they must have the intelligence to govern.

It is a saying that comes to us from Cicero that "History is philosophy teaching by example." Let us cite some examples from the realm of education.

Before the French revolution there were 28,000,000 people in France of whom 27,000,000 were illiterates.

In China 90 per cent. of the males and 90 per cent. of the females are illiterate today. According to the census of 1880 the minimum illiteracy in the United States was in Massachusetts and the maximum illiteracy among men of Anglo-Saxon blood was in North Carolina.

By the same census the per capita wealth of Massachusetts was ten times that of North Carolina, with all gifts of nature favoring North Carolina.

Illiteracy, it is true, cannot account fully for the conditions referred to in France and in China. Race is a strong factor in both results. Nor can illiteracy account fully for the difference in per capita wealth in Massachusetts and North Carolina.

But illiteracy and the conditions in France and China and North Carolina are strangely co-existent; and education has been compulsory in Massachusetts for years.

If a father fails to feed his child, he is held responsible. If a father fails to clothe his child, he is held responsible.

Shall a father fail to feed and clothe his child intellectually with impunity, if the State supplies the intellectual food and clothing without money and without price?

The city schools are attractive in appearance, in equipment, in adornment and in the character, ability and seal of the teachers, and in some of the city schools there is more need of compulsion to provide accommodations for the pupils than pupils for the accommodations. But only about one-twentieth of the population of North Carolina live in cities and towns. The great work of education in North Carolina must be in the country schools, where nineteen-twentieths of the children of the State must be educated if they are educated at all. Make the country schools attractive in appearance, in equipment, in adornment and in the character, ability and zeal of the teachers, and public sentiment and a very mild compulsory law would fill the country schools to overflowing. But

when the country children need bread and the State is prepared to give them only a stone, it will be very hard for any law to compel parents to subject their children to such educational diet.

After 1908 the same educational requirement for suffrage will exist in North Carolina for white men and for black men which has been demanded of all men in Massachusetts for years, and which has been imposed by the United States Government on brown men and yellow men in Hawaii this year of grace, 1900.

Will not the black man prepare his child to meet the educational test for suffrage?

Shall the white man fail with impunity to prepare his child to meet it? God forbid. And shall not the State of North Carolina forbid?

R. BINGHAM,
The Bingham School, Supt.
Asheville, N. C.

ONLY A QUESTION OF HOW FAR.

That some compulsory method of getting a larger number of the children of the State into the school room, not only to be there, but to attend with more regularity, is necessary, might be called an axiom, because it is really a self-evident proposition. The most difficult problem to solve is: how compulsory to make the law?

Many problems in a State of such varied occupations as North Carolina interpose themselves to be solved, before the solution of the main question is to be arrived at. Two classes of occupations present themselves more fully than any others, that, being the ruling or dominating occupations, present more obstacles and whose interests being so dominant have to be therefore more consulted and, in fact, more provided for, than all of the others combined, owing to the fact that they present more opponent forces against the passage of any compulsory law, but also are, as matters now stand, the most opposing obstacles in their labor demands, to attendance at school. I refer to the two great occupations of agriculture and manufacturing.

My answer to your question is very definite. Yes; the time is not only now ripe, but from the obligations imposed upon the State by the passage of the "Amendment", all of the powers of the State are called upon to not only offer an in every way better system of public schools, but to devise some better method of inducing attendance. Compulsion implies an exercise of power, involving in its use some method of force, and does not always imply the harsher sense of its exhibition. The law of love is one power; the law of attraction is another. The law laid down by Him "who spake as never man spake", was to compel them to come in by the law of love and attraction. The opponent forces of the whole world have been against it, but it has persistently prevailed and is prevailing over almost the entire world at the present day, conquering and to conquer.

The method of arriving at this, and always been, in the power of the Legislature. The public school system of the State as it stands at present offers very little in the way of compulsion by attraction. The system in fact, has advanced but little from its primitive crudeness and in comparison with other provisions for education, city graded schools, universities, colleges and private schools present little to attract, and much to cause a feeling of contempt to arise in the comparison. Until this is remedied, any more forcible character of compulsion would be unjust and cruel.

Why the difference between the rural and the city school? The individual demands of the one are as great as those of the other. The attractiveness of the city schools, in their buildings, school facilities and teachers, is of itself a compulsory power, so strong as in a large measure to do away with the need of a compulsory power, so strong as in a large measure to do away with the need of any but a very mild compulsion. This compulsion by attraction once started will be at great power in bringing about a mild compulsion, to make up any lacking that there may be in the effect of attraction.

How these powers are to be brought into active work is a problem to be solved only by thorough discussion. So much needs to be said to bring the views of this paper out, so as to provoke discussion, that it will be impossible in an answer to your query to develop the points raised. The writer is satisfied that before legal compulsion is entered into, a radical reform must be made in the system of rural education. Very respectfully,

S. F. VENABLE,
County Superintendent Schools, Buncombe County, North Carolina.

EARNESTLY IN FAVOR OF IT.

Replying to your kind favor of the 24th inst., will state that it is my earnest conviction that the time is now ripe for a compulsory educational law in North Carolina. The passage of the Amendment will undoubtedly be a great stimulus to education, but there are many parents who are so indifferent to the education of their children that they cannot be reached except by a compulsory law.

D. PEACOCK,
President of Greensboro Female College.

ALL THE CHILDREN, NOT A PART.

In my opinion, the time has come for North Carolina to take a most decided step forward in education. Ten years hence there should not be a white person, over 10 years of age and under 30, that cannot read and write. That is the end that must be reached in 10 years. How to reach that end is the important question.

Desire to exercise the duties and privileges of citizenship at the ballot box is and will be an inspiration and excitant to the majority of our people; but there are many that will not be reached in that way. There are drunken and beastly fathers in nearly every city, town, and hamlet in North Carolina, who hire out their children to manual labor and themselves, eat, drink, and revel upon the proceeds of their industry. Such men have no thought of their children's welfare, and the law ought to shape their course to some extent. It seems to me that it is time for the State to compel the attendance of the children of such fathers upon the schools.

Every dollar that the State expends for education ought to be regarded as an investment. In order to get the greatest return from the investment the most favorable conditions should exist, and the most favorable conditions exist only when all the children, not a part, attend school. Then the State, as a business agent, should look to its interest and make it possible for the greatest profit to be realized from the investment in the cause of education.

Therefore, my conclusion is that the next Legislature should pass a law requiring the attendance upon school of all children between the ages of 7 and 14 years, of at least twelve weeks each year.

W. C. ALLEN,
Superintendent Wayneville Public Schools.

EMPHATICALLY FAVORS IT.

In reply to your request that I give expression to my views regarding compulsory education in this State, permit me to state that I am most emphatically in favor of some form of compulsory education. It might be unwise to enact too stringent a law, lest the very stringency itself defeat the bill, but by all means let a beginning be made in this direction.

It would seem that it is high time that, at least, an attempt be made, to eliminate the curse of illiteracy from the State.

In my judgment, the recent amendment will be a stimulus in this direction, but it is not sufficient. There are many trifling and indifferent fathers, who are now starving the intellect of their children, that cannot be appealed to, nor aroused to a sense of duty, except through the strong arm of the law. In the name of humanity and right, and for the sake of thousands of bright boys and girls all over the Old North State, who are growing up in ignorance and crime, let something be done to emancipate them; let some form of compulsory education be enacted.

There has never been, in the history of the State, as favorable a time as the present for the enactment of some form of law tending toward compulsory education.

FRANK H. CURTISS,
Superintendent Mt. Airy City Schools and Normal Institute Conductor.

BUT ONE ANSWER.

Your question can have but one answer. Nothing can rid North Carolina of her illiteracy except a strong compulsory educational law, and that will not do it unless we can have more schools, more efficient schools, and money enough to run them at least six months in the year. I believe that attendance upon some school should be made compulsory for all children between the ages of 6 and 14, for six months in the year, where the schools can be kept open that long.

As in the matter of legislation for local taxation, I should think, the first step toward such a law would have to be made in the towns, although the rural districts need it most.

C. F. TOMLINSON,
Superintendent Winston City Schools

SHOULD BE NO DELAY.

In answer to your question, I give it

as my opinion that the educational interests of the State demand the enactment of a compulsory school law. There should be no delay. It should be mild in its methods and scope, but firm in its enforcement. The apathy of thousands of parents can be reached and overcome in no other way.

The first and most important duty of the next Legislature will be the improvement and elevation in the public school system of the State, and the performance of this duty will, in my judgment, require the inauguration of the compulsory attendance idea.

J. B. CARLYLE,
Professor of Latin, Wake Forest College.

OPPORTUNITY SPRUNG.

In reply to your question, "Is the time ripe for a mild compulsory educational law in North Carolina?" it seems to me the question has been sprung at a very opportune time. It is very apparent, however, that such a law, if ever established, must start in a mild form and grow by degrees until it can satisfy the needs of the State and thereby raise the standard of education to a far more exalted plane than that at present. The first step should be taken by local or town officials. If the towns of North Carolina would consider this question seriously, especially such towns as maintain their own schools by local taxation, and see to it that no children between certain ages are allowed to roam the streets in idleness during school hours, that such a step would be a beginning in the right direction.

In order to make this step effective it would be necessary to endow the police of the town or city with sufficient power to apprehend any child on the street during school hours and learn the cause of his absence. Such a law would at least strike one blow at the idleness of those who would prefer to roam the streets than to attend school. Such a beginning could be made with success in the larger towns. Then when better arrangements are made for the rural districts, when their school term is lengthened and more comfortable buildings are provided, a similar law might be extended over the country districts and might grow until all children are required to attend school a certain number of years.

Let the step be taken first by the towns where it is possible for the law to be very effective. Here the organization is already complete for executing such a law. Here the child can be guarded and cared for; and let the towns see to it that the children are at school, or at least not on the streets. Then when the idea has become a popular one, let the State make it universal.

Some plan like this will be recommended to the city authorities of Monroe; the exact nature of which has not been fully determined upon, but with the co-operation of town officials in some way it is the belief that better attendance and better work will be the result.

E. C. BROOKS,
Superintendent of Monroe Graded Schools.

A MILD MEASURE.

It is never too late to advocate an inevitable proposition. The State's illiteracy will not be materially lessened except through compulsion. Selfishness and ignorance are greater forces than parental ambition. The increase in the number of mills and the consequent demand for child labor will probably more than offset improvement in the rural districts during the past ten years. Within a few months the census will show the condition so far as percentages can. The spectre of the poor widow with an indefinite number of children who has been used to frighten all who wished to suggest any help for all the children, should no longer be allowed to deprive the children of the State of hope.

The measure might require attendance during a certain part of each year between given ages, or a given total of months before reaching a certain age, or a provision for half-time schooling in manufacturing districts. This last plan is said to work well when tried where mills do not work at night. A law with mild provisions might stand some possibility of being enforced, while a more drastic measure would fail.

HOLLAND THOMPSON,
Superintendent of Statesville Graded Schools.

DISCUSSION WILL DO GOOD.

Every child under our Constitution is supposed to have an inalienable right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. But I claim that no child can have life, liberty or happiness whose mind has been made

and black by the rust of its faculties. Ignorance means slavery and degradation, and the parent or government that permits its offspring to grow up in darkness violates a fundamental right of the child and the first obligation to society. The State should not only provide education but make it compulsory, for no parent has the right to blight the life of his child and no State can afford to allow the development of an ignorant citizenship. The troubles we have gone through with in the South with the negroes and the ignorant whites should sufficiently convince us of the dangers of an unenlightened population.

North Carolina is yet too backward in its ideas to adopt a compulsory educational law, but the discussion of it will do good and perhaps lead some municipalities to adopt it.

JEROME DOWD,
Professor of Political Science, Trinity College.

ALL MUST BE EDUCATED.

I hardly think the next Legislature should make education compulsory.

The adoption of the amendment gives the cause of education a great impetus, and I think the attendance upon public schools is greater now than ever before. When the colleges and high schools open this fall I believe that the number of students attending will be far greater than ever before. If education can be made universal without compulsion it will be best to avoid compulsion—but all the children must be educated. No more children must grow up in this State without at least a common school education.

JAMES H. POU.

STATE MUST PERFORM ITS PART FIRST.

The effect of the amendment will be to increase attendance upon public schools and be a sufficient stimulus to education at present.

We are bound by every sentiment and principle influencing an honorable people to provide means and opportunities for every boy and girl in the State to learn to read and write—and the time is limited.

After the State has performed its part, then I think would be time enough to enforce by mild compulsory law, in which attendance is decided by the township, school committee or county board of education.

T. F. TOON,
Supt. of Public Instruction-Elect.

TIME HAS COME.

Yours of the 9th at hand, requesting my opinion on the following question:

"Is the time now ripe for a mild compulsory education law in North Carolina, or for even a step in that direction?"

Replying to the same I will say that the time has fully come when we should have a law looking to that subject. I think it would be a good provision of law to prohibit manufacturers from employing children under fifteen years of age in any mill or factory in the State who cannot read and write. I am sorry to say that there are so many worthless parents that put their children to work in the mills and keep them there all the time until they are twenty-one years of age, and then they do not have an opportunity to learn to read and write.

Very respectfully,
W. H. WORTH,
State Treasurer.

NECESSARY TO DO SOMETHING.

In reply to your favor of recent date I will say that I fully agree with the distinguished French statesman who said: "That method is the master of masters." I believe that our people should be fully impressed with the importance not only of sending their children to school, but of the necessity of having them attend regularly. My opinion is that we should find out at once from other States, who have been regulating their schools and see what plans they have adopted and practiced, and then we will be better prepared to undertake to improve our public school system in North Carolina. It is very important that we should move cautiously in this matter. We know that it is necessary to do something, and a careful investigation of this subject is necessary at the present time, and whoever is for the best interest of the people should be done in order that some good may result therefrom.

JOHN S. CUNNINGHAM.

AN EXCELLENT SYSTEM.

Answering your favor of the 9th inst., asking my opinion if the time is ripe for a mild compulsory educational law, I beg to say that it is my opinion that now would be a most propitious time to undertake it, just after the amendment has passed. While I must

admit that I have serious doubts that it can be made successful in the sparsely settled districts of the State, and, in fact, do not believe it possible. I believe it would be worth a great deal to the cause to agitate it.

You may not know that for two years past we have had in successful operation at these mills a veritable compulsory educational law. It is simple, operative, and has proven eminently effective and successful. The plan, briefly, consists, in the first place, of not working any children under twelve years of age, and each child must stand an examination, and sign a book kept for the purpose, with date of examination. This, you can readily see, compels all parents, to the extent of securing employment for their children in our mills, to send them to school. We know this plan works well with us, and just think for a moment what a tremendous effect it would have if every industrial institution would adopt and adhere to this simple plan of compulsory education.

We would not have written so much, except in response to your request regarding a matter in which we have been much interested for a long time. With best wishes for the success of your undertaking, and giving you full liberty to advocate this plan, which I claim the credit of thinking out and inaugurating, should the Legislature not pass a State law.

Yours very truly,
W. V. ERVIN,
Sec. & Treas. Ervin Cotton Mills Co.

WHAT HOPE WITHOUT IT.

Your favor of 20th, asking my opinion of a compulsory educational law, received. If you will examine the Report of the Bureau of Labor for the year 1896, you will see that I have been in favor of such a law for years. If it is right to make people go down in their pockets to support the schools, it is certainly nothing but just to insist that the children be made to take advantage offered thereby. What hope is there for a country, when the children, who are to become the fathers and mothers, are stunted morally, mentally and physically, by being put to work too young and working so long that it is impossible for them to cultivate their better natures and their intellects?

If there was a factory that could use the fingers of children by cutting them off and the owner was willing, and any parents were so low as to agree to have it done, no one would hesitate to say the State should interfere; yet putting the children to work too young, and working them too long, maims and ruins them much more as citizens than even cutting off their fingers.

If you will turn to pages 88 to 106 in Report of 1896, you will find letters from some of the very best men in the State on the subject. Also, on pages 11, 12, 13 and 14 of the Report of 1899, you can find some figures and facts that convince me that the time is ripe for such a law.

I feel certain that the time has arrived for a compulsory educational law, and there will be no opposition to it to amount to anything. I think you will find that the mill owners will, to a great extent, be with you and give you material help. B. R. LACY, Commissioner of Labor and Printing, and State Treasurer-elect.

THE WHOLE CASE.

As you have done me the honor of asking me for my views on the question of compulsory education, I shall take the liberty of answering somewhat at length.

I favor reasonable and conservative compulsory educational legislation in North Carolina because I believe such legislation necessary to secure to every child his inalienable right to an education.

This right of every child born into the world to an education is the right to be free, the right to dwell in the light, the right to have a chance to make the most possible of himself through the development of his God-given faculties of his mind and body and soul; it is a divine, an inherent, inalienable right of which no man, no human power should have the right to deprive any child.

If the State or the community, in recognition of this inviolable right of the child, has the right to provide, through public schools, at public expense, the means of education, has it not the right to go a step further and compel every child to avail himself of these means and forbid any man from preventing his child from so doing.

I declare to you that I believe it to

be nothing less than crime against the child to allow him to deprive himself of this God-given right by non-attendance upon the schools or to allow any man to deprive him of it by preventing his attendance thereon at a period of his life when he is under the control of others and when neither the law of man nor the law of God holds him responsible for his acts. It is the sacred right and the solemn duty of the State to prevent, by proper legislation, the working of such an irreparable injury upon a little child that is powerless to prevent it himself. In this matter the right of the child in his weakness is higher than the right of the parent in his strength.

I favor reasonable and conservative compulsory education because I believe it necessary to secure to society and government the greatest measure of protection against the dangers of ignorance. Upon the right to protect itself against these chiefly rests the right of the State and the community to provide public schools by public taxation. If the children or any considerable number of them fail to attend or are prevented by any avoidable cause from attending these schools, the State and the community fail to receive the protection that the schools were established to give and the citizens were taxed to get. Upon this inherent right of self-protection, then, rests the right of the State and the community to compel the attendance of every child upon these schools and to prevent any avoidable interference with his attendance.

The tax-payer who is taxed to educate his neighbors' children for the protection of his life, liberty and property against the ignorance of these children has the right to demand that this protection be afforded by compelling his neighbors' children to attend the schools provided for their education and by compelling his neighbors to allow them to attend, if possible.

According to the last report of Superintendent Mebane there were, in round numbers, 415,000 white children of school age in North Carolina. About 40,000 of these were enrolled in private schools and colleges, leaving 375,000 absolutely dependent upon the public schools for education. Only 261,000 of these were enrolled at any

time in the public schools and only 144,000 were in daily attendance. In other words only about 76 per cent. of these children were even enrolled in the public schools and only about 38 per cent, little more than one-third of them, were in daily attendance—one-third of the children in the schools, two-thirds out of the schools! Making all reasonable allowance for the inferiority of the schools and their remoteness from the children, in some cases, does any reasonable man believe that half the children who could have attended these schools were in regular attendance? Half of these children then were being deprived, in most cases through no act of their own, of their inalienable right to an education. The State, the community, and the tax-payer were being deprived of half the protection that they ought to have received from the public schools against the ills of ignorance and the blight and bondage of illiteracy. I favor compulsory education, because in the face of these startling facts I cannot doubt that it is the only means of remedying this condition and bringing the majority of these children that are out of the public schools into them.

I favor compulsory education because I voted for the amendment incorporating in the constitution of the State an educational qualification for suffrage, and, by that act, I stand logically committed: 1. To more schools, longer schools and better schools, that every child in the State may qualify himself for the exercise of this highest privilege of an American citizen; 2. To some form of compulsory education, that every child in the State shall qualify himself therefor, and that no man by carelessness, indifference, ignorance, or wilful intention shall prevent him from so doing.

The State that prescribes an educational qualification for suffrage, and does not provide for every child the means of acquiring such qualification and does not, by proper legislation, insure to him the use of the means provided is guilty of the high crime of depriving that child, without his consent or responsibility, of the highest privilege and the most sacred right of American citizenship.

The child is under the control of the parent and his attendance upon schools

provided for his education depends upon the consent or compulsion of the parent, so that compulsory education means, in most cases, compelling the parent to send the child to school for the good of the child, the good of the community, and the protection of society and government.

Perhaps a majority of the parents will require no compulsion, but will gladly toil, suffer and sacrifice that their children may avail themselves of their educational opportunities. But many parents are too ignorant themselves to understand and appreciate the importance of education for their children, and therefore allow them to remain out of school. Ought not the strong arm of the law to intervene here, through some form of compulsory education, and save the child from the ignorance of the parent when the child cannot save himself?

Other parents, on account of carelessness, indifference, or lack of proper parental control allow their children to remain out of school. Ought not the strong arm of the law to intervene here, through compulsory education, and save the child from the ignorance of the parent when the child cannot save himself?

Other parents, on account of carelessness, indifference, or lack of proper parental control, allow their children to remain out of school. Ought not the strong arm of the law to intervene here, through compulsory education, and save the child from the carelessness, indifference, and incompetency of the parent?

Still other parents in their laziness and thriftlessness keep their children out of school to lay upon their little shoulders, before they are able to bear it, the burden of family support. Does any man with a human heart in his breast, doubt that the strong arm of the law should intervene in such cases and save the enslaved child from the laziness and shiftlessness of the parent?

There occurs to me but one more large class of parents that would be affected by a compulsory education law. It is the most pitiable, because usually the most deserving class of all. I refer to that class of worthy parents who, through no fault of their own, but through the stern ne-

(Continued on page twelve.)

WRIGHT'S EPSOM - LITHIA WATER

Strongest Epsom Water in America

Analysis:

Sulphate of Magnesia.....	157.47	Iodide of Sodium.....	Trace
Carbonate of Lime.....	45.09	Nitrate of Sodium.....	Trace
Sulphate of Lime.....	38.13	Chloride of Magnesia.....	Trace
Phosphate of Lime.....	Trace	Chloride of Iron.....	.16
Sulphate of Potash.....	4.66	Silica.....	.73
Sulphate of Alumina.....	.44	Sulphate of Lithia.....	.093
Chloride of Sodium.....	2.91		250.493

Very beneficial in all cases of Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliaryness, Sick Headache, Insomnia, Torpid Liver, Kidney and Bladder Affections. As an agent for the relief and Cure of Constipation it excels all other mineral waters or known remedies.

Read what McMillan & Co. have to say about the sale of this Water: "We sold twenty-five hundred gallons of Wright's Water in 1898, and fifty-five hundred gallons last year, and still the demand grows. We commend this water to the trade everywhere."
JOHN A. McMILLAN & CO., Druggists, Knoxville, Tenn.

Read what Wellknown People Say of It:

Mr. Howard Gardner,
Greensboro, N. C.,

My Dear Sir:

I have been using Wright's Epsom Lithia Water for some time and it gives me pleasure to state that it has done more for me than anything that I have been able to get in the way of relieving constipation and regulating my liver. It did for me just what you claimed it would do.

Very truly,
Jos. J. Stone.

Mr. J. A. Summers,
Mooreburg, Tenn.,

Dear Sir:

I have found Wright's Epsom Lithia Water the best I have ever known for stomach and bowel trouble, and is especially valuable for constipation.

Yours truly,
Theodore Richmond.

Mr. J. A. Summers,
Mooreburg, Tenn.,

Dear Sir:

I have used Wright's Epsom Lithia Water for the past five years with very satisfactory results. For indigestion it has no superior.

Yours truly,
Milton S. Shields.

J. A. SUMMERS, Prop., Mooreburg, Tenn.

HOWARD GARDNER,

CITY AGENT,

Corner Opposite Postoffice, Greensboro, N. C.

A JERICHO FAILURE.

THE ATTEMPT TO FORM A COMPANY OF HOME GUARDS.

Pap Perkins, the Postmaster, Tells How Bill Lapham Sprung His Scheme on the Meeting and How Lish Billings Gave It a Black Eye.

(Copyright, 1900, by C. B. Lewis.)

I was gittin the mail ready to put into the Tarrytown bag when Bill Lapham comes in. Bill runs a goose farm just out of Jericho and has bin gittin up in the world like a basswood tree. I've known fur the last year that he wanted to do sunthin smart to git hisself talked about, and when I seen him come in with his chin in the air I s'pected he'd hit it.

"Look here, pap," he whispers, though we was all alone, "I've struck the biggest, broadest, tallest, heftiest idea ever thought out by mortal man, and I'm hev'n hard work to catch my breath. I'll be hanged if my head don't swim and my knees wobble over it."

"Is it how to grow geese feathers on hens?" says I, knowin he'd bin experimentin in that direction.

"I'd tell you, pap, quicker'n any other man in the United States, but I



"I'VE STRUCK THE BIGGEST IDEA EVER HEARD OF."

want to keep it to hit the crowd with tonight. I want the biggest, bustiest crowd to gather here tonight that the town of Jericho has ever seen. Give every man notice as he drops in today, and along about 7 o'clock I'll hev the fire bells rung and the horns tooted. Tell 'em it's a big thing, pap; tell 'em it's sunthin that's bound to jump this town over a ten rail fence and make city lots wuth a thousand dollars apiece."

There was a good deal of excitement around town that afternoon, and when night came the crowd at the postoffice was as big as the time when war was declared ag'in Spain. Most of 'em thought Bill Lapham was goin to declare war ag'in Mexico or Canada, and everybody was lookin pale when Deacon Spooner called the meetin to order and said:

"Sons of freedom, we hev gathered here tonight to hear some remarks from our esteemed feller townsman, William Lapham, and we kin take it that them remarks will go beyond geese and goslin's. Make your p'int, Bill."

"My p'int is this," says Bill as he draws a long breath and steps out to git room. "We ar' now in the midst of the turmoil of a political campaign. Somebody is goin to be elected. I ain't sayin who it'll be, but the golden opportunity fur which Jericho has sighed is at hand. When the newly elected official takes the oath of office, he will be escorted to and fro."

"That's k'rect," says Deacon Spooner as Bill pauses fur breath. "The speaker ain't through yet, but he's made a p'int already. When he refers to the turmoil of campaign, it's not only high flown language, but a strong p'int. Go ahead, Bill."

"That escort will not only do the president proud," continued Bill, "but every man in it will be mentioned by all the papers in the United States. They'll speak of his wife and children and town and home, and he'll be a big man fur the rest of his life. He kin be elected sheriff without opposition, and if any one runs ag'in him fur the legislature they'll be snowed under. What I'm here tonight fur is to ask the questions: Why not organize the Jericho Guards? And why shouldn't the Jericho Guards be that escort?"

There was yellin and whoopin fur the next five minits, but when the deacon could make hisself heard he said:

"It's a p'int, gentlemen—six or seven p'int's. I've read all the speeches ever delivered by Henry Clay or Daniel Webster, and both of 'em put together never made the p'int's our Bill Lapham has. Bein I hev the floor, I'll say I favor the idea. Yes, sir, I'm wuth it heart and soul. I want my name to go down fust fur the Jericho Guards, and I'm even willin to sacrifice myself and be captain of the company. S'posin we hear from Abner Jones on the subject."

"I s'pose it's known in this town that my great-grandfather was killed at the battle of Monmouth," says Abner as he gets off the counter, "though I ain't braggin about it. I'll jest say that I'm willin to die fur my country any time I'm called upon, and if I'm elected captain of the Jericho Guards I'll promise that no invader shall set foot

on these shores and live for five minits."

"That's a p'int in that," says the deacon as he looks a bit put out. "When a man's willin to die fur his country, that's a p'int in his favor, but of course we want to hear from other patriots. How is it with you, Moses Plumber?"

"Does any man here doubt that I'm willin to die fur America?" asks Moses as he draws himself up. "My great-grandfather didn't die at Monmouth, but the blood of them seven uncles of mine that fell durin the civil war flows in my veins, and my watchword is 'Liberty or Death.' As captain of the Jericho Guards you'll find me at the front, and if I don't kill at least seven invaders a week you kin bounce me out."

"The seven uncles and seven invaders is a p'int, Moses," says the deacon, "and I'm proud that we both live in the same town. Bill Lapham seems to be oneasy, and I'll ask him if he has anything more to say."

"In the fust place," says Bill, "I'd like to know if everybody is in favor of organizin the Jericho Guards."

Everybody swung his hat and yelled out that he was.

"In the second place, I'd like to know if everybody wants to be captain."

Everybody swung his hat and yelled out that he did.

"But everybody can't be," protested Bill. "I don't want nobody to charge me with bein selfish or conceited, but I'm tellin you that this idea is mine and that I'm the man to boss the Jericho Guards. I believe I'm the only man in this town who wanted to enlist to fight the Spaniards."

"Bill makes a p'int, and we can't deny it," says Deacon Spooner, "but when I offered to lead them guards to victory or death I felt that I was the man to do it. I don't want to crowd Bill Lapham out of place, but—"

"Neither do we!" yell 40 men.

"But he must see—"

"Of course he must!"

Then thar was yellin and shoutin and a great uproar, and Bill Lapham said it was a doggoned crowd, and he could lick any two of 'em rolled together. Deacon Spooner hammered on the stovepipe with his cane till he could be heard, and then he said:

"It appears as if we all want to lead the Jericho Guards and die fur our country, and it further appears as if this meetin was gittin mad about sunthin. I notice Lish Billings over by the lasses bar's. Lish, what d'you think about things? D'you want to be captain, same as the rest?"

"Noap," replies Lish in his keelless way.

"Ain't you willin to die fur your country?"

"Not by a jugful, but if I was thar wouldn't be any Jericho Guards to die with. You've all bin wastin your breath."

"How's that?"

"Thar's jest 96 men in this town," continues Lish, "and when the war was goin on and thar was talk that it might come to a draft the hull crowd of us went to the doctors to be examined. We had busts and ruptures and short legs and sprung knees. We had consumption and rheumatism and heart trouble. We was deaf and nigh sighted and toothless. Thar wasn't one blessed critter in the hull 96 who was fit to jump over a tow string or chew peanuts, and I kinder reckon we'd better git sunthin soft to eat fur breakfast and carry each other home."

M. QUAD.

"Not by a jugful, but if I was thar wouldn't be any Jericho Guards to die with. You've all bin wastin your breath."

"How's that?"

"Thar's jest 96 men in this town," continues Lish, "and when the war was goin on and thar was talk that it might come to a draft the hull crowd of us went to the doctors to be examined. We had busts and ruptures and short legs and sprung knees. We had consumption and rheumatism and heart trouble. We was deaf and nigh sighted and toothless. Thar wasn't one blessed critter in the hull 96 who was fit to jump over a tow string or chew peanuts, and I kinder reckon we'd better git sunthin soft to eat fur breakfast and carry each other home."

M. QUAD.

"Not by a jugful, but if I was thar wouldn't be any Jericho Guards to die with. You've all bin wastin your breath."

"How's that?"

"Thar's jest 96 men in this town," continues Lish, "and when the war was goin on and thar was talk that it might come to a draft the hull crowd of us went to the doctors to be examined. We had busts and ruptures and short legs and sprung knees. We had consumption and rheumatism and heart trouble. We was deaf and nigh sighted and toothless. Thar wasn't one blessed critter in the hull 96 who was fit to jump over a tow string or chew peanuts, and I kinder reckon we'd better git sunthin soft to eat fur breakfast and carry each other home."

M. QUAD.

"Not by a jugful, but if I was thar wouldn't be any Jericho Guards to die with. You've all bin wastin your breath."

"How's that?"

"Thar's jest 96 men in this town," continues Lish, "and when the war was goin on and thar was talk that it might come to a draft the hull crowd of us went to the doctors to be examined. We had busts and ruptures and short legs and sprung knees. We had consumption and rheumatism and heart trouble. We was deaf and nigh sighted and toothless. Thar wasn't one blessed critter in the hull 96 who was fit to jump over a tow string or chew peanuts, and I kinder reckon we'd better git sunthin soft to eat fur breakfast and carry each other home."

M. QUAD.

"Not by a jugful, but if I was thar wouldn't be any Jericho Guards to die with. You've all bin wastin your breath."

"How's that?"

"Thar's jest 96 men in this town," continues Lish, "and when the war was goin on and thar was talk that it might come to a draft the hull crowd of us went to the doctors to be examined. We had busts and ruptures and short legs and sprung knees. We had consumption and rheumatism and heart trouble. We was deaf and nigh sighted and toothless. Thar wasn't one blessed critter in the hull 96 who was fit to jump over a tow string or chew peanuts, and I kinder reckon we'd better git sunthin soft to eat fur breakfast and carry each other home."

M. QUAD.

"Not by a jugful, but if I was thar wouldn't be any Jericho Guards to die with. You've all bin wastin your breath."

"How's that?"

"Thar's jest 96 men in this town," continues Lish, "and when the war was goin on and thar was talk that it might come to a draft the hull crowd of us went to the doctors to be examined. We had busts and ruptures and short legs and sprung knees. We had consumption and rheumatism and heart trouble. We was deaf and nigh sighted and toothless. Thar wasn't one blessed critter in the hull 96 who was fit to jump over a tow string or chew peanuts, and I kinder reckon we'd better git sunthin soft to eat fur breakfast and carry each other home."

M. QUAD.

"Not by a jugful, but if I was thar wouldn't be any Jericho Guards to die with. You've all bin wastin your breath."

"How's that?"

"Thar's jest 96 men in this town," continues Lish, "and when the war was goin on and thar was talk that it might come to a draft the hull crowd of us went to the doctors to be examined. We had busts and ruptures and short legs and sprung knees. We had consumption and rheumatism and heart trouble. We was deaf and nigh sighted and toothless. Thar wasn't one blessed critter in the hull 96 who was fit to jump over a tow string or chew peanuts, and I kinder reckon we'd better git sunthin soft to eat fur breakfast and carry each other home."

M. QUAD.

"Not by a jugful, but if I was thar wouldn't be any Jericho Guards to die with. You've all bin wastin your breath."

"How's that?"

"Thar's jest 96 men in this town," continues Lish, "and when the war was goin on and thar was talk that it might come to a draft the hull crowd of us went to the doctors to be examined. We had busts and ruptures and short legs and sprung knees. We had consumption and rheumatism and heart trouble. We was deaf and nigh sighted and toothless. Thar wasn't one blessed critter in the hull 96 who was fit to jump over a tow string or chew peanuts, and I kinder reckon we'd better git sunthin soft to eat fur breakfast and carry each other home."

M. QUAD.

WONDERFUL BEAUTY.

SURPASSING GRANDEUR OF THE GREAT PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION.

Exquisite Court Settings and Garden Arrangement—Electric and Fountain Effects—Sculpture and Color Decorations—The Exhibit Divisions.

Every day brings nearer to completion the great Pan-American Exposition to be held at Buffalo next year. Every one of the score of colossal buildings is under way, and a number of them are under roof. Thousands of men are at work, and the hammers are playing a merry tattoo that thrills with enthusiasm the thoughtful listener who steps within the gates.

Already one may have a foretaste of the image of exquisite beauty which will spread its wings when spring again stirs to life the sleeping earth next year. In horticulture and floral beauty this Exposition will stand peerless and alone. In several other points it will surpass anything the world has ever seen.

Let me first speak of the court settings. By this is meant a symmetrical placing of the principal large buildings with reference to one another so as to form a system of connecting courts, each with its special features yet each a part of one great, beautiful picture. The principal courts are the Court of Fountains and Plaza, which form a north and south perpendicular and connect with a transverse court called the Esplanade. Two minor courts open into the Esplanade, known as the Court of Cypress and Court of Lilies. These courts, about 33 acres in area, with the magnificent decorations which will complete their beauty, will give to the eye a vista of exceptional grandeur from whatever point they may be seen.

In sculptural and plastic decorations this Exposition will set a new pattern for nations to contemplate and adore. The exterior of every building will present a richness of design and delicacy of detail unparalleled in the history of expositions. Majestic statues and costly modeled groups, lacking only life to complete the ideality of their purpose, will guard entrances and bridges or send down their blessings upon the enterprise from lofty domes and towers.

Again, from all the buildings will be diffused a radiance of color that will vie with the brilliant gardens in its agreeable effect upon the eye. Such elaborate color decoration upon the exteriors of a great group of buildings is a distinct departure from the custom observed at former expositions. To the prismatic brilliance of the gardens and the rich tints of the buildings will be added water effects extraordinary in conception and of supreme beauty. In all the courts will be large pools rippling and sparkling under the fantastic activity of numberless fountains. Many of these fountains are to be elaborate sculptured works, with jets of water playing from hundreds of openings.

With all its wonderful beauty by day the Exposition will be, like the cereus of tropical America, a flower of the night. Then will it blossom in exquisite perfection. With all the fountains playing amid floating lights upon every golden, rippling pool; with the great cascade shooting in veil-like form from its high niche in the tall electric tower; with more than 200,000 electric lights fringing every building and giving to every jet and ripple of water a fantastic iridescence; with music lending the charm of sweet sounds to the harmony of color and sculpture, flowers, foliage and fountains, the evening scenes at this Exposition will be such as no lover of the beautiful will permit to pass without at least one determined effort to witness them.

Surrounding the main group of buildings and bordered with a double row of trees and grassy banks is a broad and stately canal more than a mile in length. At certain points this canal forms a part of the court vistas, but has more to do with the rich embellishment of that portion of the grounds outside the main buildings. Lagoons that lose themselves amid lawns and gardens tap the main waterway at various intervals, and at the southern side of the Esplanade it broadens into lakes where there have been planted a wonderful variety of water plants to be ready for next year's blossoming. In that part of the great Exposition plot known as Delaware Park is a lake half a mile long, surrounded by wooded banks that will contribute much to the beauty of the Exposition.

So much for the uncommon beauty of this great enterprise. Now of the more practical side. The exhibits to be contained in the buildings will include nearly everything of commercial value or industrial utility. The divisions, each of them a considerable exhibition in itself, are as follows: Electricity and electrical appliances; fine arts—painting, sculpture, decoration; graphic arts—typography, lithography, steel and copperplate printing, photo-mechanical processes, drawing, engraving and bookbinding; liberal arts—education, engineering, public works, constructive architecture, hygiene and sanitation, music and the dramatic ethnology, archaeology, progress of labor and invention, isolated and collective exhibits; agriculture, food and its accessories, agricultural machinery and appliances; horticulture, viticulture, floriculture; live stock—horses, cattle,

sheep, swine, pet stock; forestry and forest products, fish, fisheries, fish products and apparatus for fishing; mines and metallurgy, machinery, manufactures, transportation exhibits, railways, vessels, vehicles, ordnance exhibits from the Hawaiian Islands, Porto Rico, Tutuila, Guam, and the Philippine Islands; large exhibits by the National Government from all departments, and special exhibits from Cuba, Mexico, Brazil, Canada and from various states and countries of Central and South America.

To describe properly a single one of the exhibit divisions would require a large space. It is the aim of the superintendents each to have the very latest productions, so that the highest development in the western hemisphere in all lines of effort may be shown to advantage and to the profit of all.

The Exposition will thus offer, through its exhibitors, the western world in the latest aspect of its civilization. Owing to the nearness of Niagara Falls, and having the unlimited power developed there at its disposal, the Exposition will give particular attention to electricity. Of the Niagara power 5,000 horsepower is under contract, and about 4,000 horsepower more will be developed upon the grounds. This large volume of power for the uses of the Exposition is sufficient alone to drive the machinery of a great city.

Buffalo is preparing to receive hospitably millions of visitors next year and the twenty-six railways that enter the city are making ready to meet the extra requirements of a tremendous business which the next year promises to bring.

MARK BENNETT.

Napoleon and the Roman Law.
Napoleon I had an extraordinary mind. He appeared never to forget anything he cared to remember and assimilated information as the stomach assimilates food, retaining only the valuable. An incident will illustrate this remarkable quality of his mind.

When forming the "Code Napoleon," he frequently astonished the council of state by the skill with which he illustrated any point in discussion by quoting whole passages from memory of the Roman civil law. The council wondered how a man whose life had been passed in camp came to know so much about the old Roman laws. Finally one of them asked him how he acquired his knowledge.

"When I was a lieutenant," Napoleon replied, "I was unjustly placed under arrest. My small prison room contained no furniture except an old chair and a cupboard. In the latter was a ponderous volume, which proved to be a digest of the Roman law. You can easily imagine what a valuable prize the book was to me. It was so bulky and the leaves were so covered with marginal notes in manuscript that had I been confined 100 years I need never have been idle. When I recovered my liberty at the end of ten days, I was saturated with Justinian and the decisions of the Roman legislation. It was then I acquired my knowledge of the civil law."

Paid as He Went.
Patient—Then you think it's all up with me, doctor?
Doctor—I'm afraid so.

"Well, we must all die once, and I may as well go now as afterward. You're sure I'm going?"

"Yes."
"Then let me have your bill."

"My bill! My dear sir, this is very unusual. You should give your thoughts to most serious matters."

"My motto has always been 'pay as you go,' and now that I am going I want to pay."

So he paid and went.

Both Extremes.

Editor In Chief—I understand young Bluegore, the millionaire's son, has gone in for journalism.

City Editor—Yes. He's on my staff.

Editor In Chief—And what do you think of him?

City Editor—Well, he's a unique figure in journalism.

Editor In Chief—You don't say?

City Editor—Yes. He's at once the richest and poorest reporter in the city.

—Catholic Standard and Times.

Distinctions In Being Kicked.

The Arabs, clever horsemen as they are, are quite as liable to accident as English grooms. But the Arab likes to be kicked by a thoroughbred horse and cannot endure to be put to any pain by an animal whose pedigree is at all defective. An English surgeon had been setting the broken leg of an Arab who complained more of the accident that had befallen him than was thought becoming in one of his tribe. This the surgeon remarked to him, and his answer was truly characteristic. "Do you think, doctor, I should have uttered a word of complaint if my own high bred colt in a playful kick had broken both my legs? But to have a bone broken by a brute of a jackass is too bad, and I will complain!"

A Curiosity.

Wife—Look, Arthur, Melitta has not forgotten us on her wedding journey. She has sent this postal card and writes, simply, "We are in heaven!"

Husband—What! Have they postal cards there? Let me see it.—Heitere Welt.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

(Continued from page eleven.)

cessity of pinching poverty, physical infirmity, or unavoidable calamity must needs deprive their little children of the advantages of the schools that they may, by their labor, help to keep the wolf from the family door. If the strong arm of the law should intervene to save the children of these other classes of parents from the faults of their parents should it not intervene to save the children of this class from the unavoidable misfortunes of their parents? Surely this is a case in which compulsory education should be prevented from working a hardship on the parent through enforced attendance of his child by devising some means, in the name of God and humanity, whereby the necessities of the parent shall be sufficiently relieved to permit the attendance of the child upon the public schools.

I must not trespass longer upon your time nor appropriate more of your valuable space. You asked me for a letter and I have given you almost a volume. My only apology is the importance of the subject and the love of the cause. Ever yours for the educational rights of the little children.

J. Y. JOYNER.

Dean of the Faculty of the State Normal and Industrial College.

COMPULSORY ATTENDANCE FOR NORTH CAROLINA.

(Continued from page nine.)

We must have compulsory attendance in the Southern States, and especially in North Carolina, before we reach the school population as we must do, or still be classed as the most illiterate State in the Union save one, that of New Mexico.

I believe that it is right to force the people to pay taxes for schools, and that it is also right to force the children to receive the benefit of these taxes.

We have about reached the point in North Carolina when most men will admit the first part of this proposition, but we must educate them up to the second part of it. The sooner we do this the better it will be for us as a people.

There is a great host of children in North Carolina who are just as much slaves to their parents as any negro ever was to his master in the days of slavery. These children have some rights that will never be respected by such parents until the State says, "Thus far shalt thou go and no further." The State provides for some instruction for these children, and the State should see that they shall receive the benefit, though little it be.

I think it would be well, perhaps, for us to have a local option law to begin with. I do not believe we could successfully enforce at once a general compulsory attendance law for the entire State, but we could take it by cities, townships and counties, just as we did the stock law a few years ago. This law was very unpopular at first. In fact, I heard of men who threatened to take their guns to oppose it in some places, but now we have the law practically throughout the entire State.

I am very glad that Superintendent E. P. Moses, of the city schools, has taken a bold stand for compulsory attendance in Raleigh. Let other city superintendents follow.

North Carolina will have compulsory law some day, and why not begin now to act along this line? Why stand we here idle, when thousands are growing up in ignorance? What, my reader, will you do about this important question?

C. H. MEBANE,
Superintendent of Public Instruction of North Carolina.

It would be much better for this world if many vain people who are running back into ancient history to find great ancestors to support them would turn in and support their ancestors who are now on earth and on the country.—Galveston News.

LAND SALE.

By virtue of a Power of Sale contained in a mortgage executed on the 9th day of August, 1897, by W. A. Pegram and Rufus Lemons and wife, Jane Lemons, to Mrs. C. C. Gorell, in the duly recorded in Book 100, on page 201, in the office of the Register of Deeds of the county of Guilford, I will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for cash, at the courthouse door, on SATURDAY, THE 25TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1900,

a certain lot or parcel of land situated in the City of Greensboro, Guilford township, adjoining the lands of Worth Wharton, Real Estate and Insurance company and others, and bounded as follows: Beginning at a stake on the west side of High Street, w. H. Watkins' southeast corner, running thence west 7th said Watkins line one hundred and sixty-five feet to a stake, said Watkins' corner, (165) feet to a stake, said Watkins' corner, (165) feet to a stake, thence east parallel with High Street, thence south fifty (50) feet to the beginning.

MRS. C. C. GORELL, Mortgagee.
Th's the 22nd day of August, 1900.
Aug. 23, 1900.